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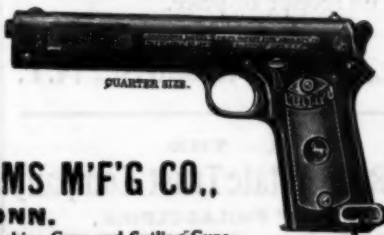
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Nothing daunts the engineer; give him his fulcrum and his lever and he will move the solid globe itself. So it is with the Arctic explorer. His latest hopes and aspirations find expression in an article written for the National Magazine by Capt. Arthur McGray, former navigating officer, S.S. St. Louis. He proposes to bring to the aid of Arctic exploration two modern factors: The monied syndicate and wireless telegraphy. The syndicate is to furnish capital sufficient to equip a fleet of ten specially constructed Arctic steamers like the Fram. These are to be taken as near to the pole as possible and distributed equidistant along a line drawn from Cape Chelyuskin on the Taimur peninsular of Siberia to Cape Prince of Wales in Alaska, and left fast in the ice, to be carried with it in its northward drift. These vessels are to be kept in constant communication by wireless telegraphy with each other and with the newly erected wireless station on Peterman Land. This will make it possible to extend help to any one of the fleet that may get into trouble and to open a possibility of escape for its crew in case of extremity. Captain McGray believes that the pole is surrounded by land and when this land is reached it will be found covered with comparatively smooth ice, over which a dash can be made to the pole, the advancing sledges paying out a telegraph cable to keep up communication with their rear. This method of gradual advance by vessels in company and in constant communication would produce scientific results entirely impossible to a crew of exhausted men who might, by some miracle of possibility, return alive from a bold dash at the pole. But it requires \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000 to carry out the scheme, and where is the money to come from? Captain McGray proposes that it be furnished by ten multi-millionaires, each of whom shall equip a ship bearing his name and commanded by an officer of his choice, the fleet to be commanded by a Navy officer. It is a beautiful and a hopeful scheme, provided the millionaires can be obtained, but we know of none who combines the required wealth and public spirit with the necessary zeal for Arctic exploration. Mr. Rockefeller might join if he could find an opportunity to establish a Baptist college at the pole, Mr. Carnegie if he were sure of finding enough Esquimaux there to organize a library corporation, Mr. Morgan if there were steel plants to be consolidated or he saw a prospect of organizing the fleet into a combine for opening navigation to and from the pole, Cornelius Vanderbilt if the ice hummocks could furnish ties for a railroad, and Senator Clark if there were indications at the north of pay dirt. But how are the interests of James Gordon Bennett and W. R. Hearst, the other two named by Captain McGray, to be reconciled? They cannot both of them monopolize the North pole as a signal post for sending exclusive messages by wireless telegraph. And it will be observed that Captain McGray exhausts his possibilities when he names seven men of the sort he is in search of. His plan has great elements of possibility in it, but his scheme for obtaining the money he needs shows that he knows more about Arctic ice and the fauna of the polar region than he does about the genus millionaire. They don't hunt in couples when it comes to seeking the rewards of generous giving.

We are permitted to make the extract which follows from a most interesting letter written by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry of the Agricultural Department, relative to the Army in the Philippines, where Mr. Pinchot is now traveling. Mr. Pinchot is a gentleman of high intelligence and close observation, and what he says should and will outweigh the criticism of any number of the stay-at-home enemies of the Army. He says: "The bugaboo of Moro power about Lake Lanao having been driven out of my hand by actual touch with the situation, I came to Jolo to find that the famous Sultan and the possibility of a holy war are still less

important. All this you doubtless knew long ago, but to me it was a complete surprise. Officers of experience and standing said repeatedly that they would be perfectly willing to take a single troop of cavalry anywhere in the Island of Jolo, if every Moro in the place were in arms. I can see no reason why they could not do it. The fact that Captain Pershing cleaned out the most formidable body of Moros around Lake Lanao just recently, with a total loss to himself of two men wounded, seems to be satisfactory evidence on this point. The thing I chiefly started out to write to you is this: A couple of weeks ago two Moros, who had taken oath to die killing Christians, came with eight or ten of their friends to one of the gates of Jolo just as a troop of the 15th Cavalry were saddling up. They attacked two men who were slightly apart from the others, and before they could be killed had severely wounded one of them. Not only did our men, who had seen their comrade attacked and wounded without warning in a friendly place, make no effort to molest the Moros who accompanied the murderers, but one of the men formally arrested them and warned every one to let them alone. No officers were present, and no effort whatever was made to injure in any way the friends of the murderers. Discipline of this kind on the part of enlisted men seems to me so superb that I wanted you to hear of it, if you have not already done so. These are the men whom the anti-imperialists are trying to exhibit as bloodthirsty brutes. I want to say another thing: I have never met a finer body of gentlemen, nor do I believe I shall ever meet a finer body of gentlemen, than the officers I have had the honor of seeing at the different posts I have visited in the islands. Nothing has impressed me more than the quality and bearing of both officers and men wherever I have run across them. There is no let-down whatever because of the climate or the distance from home; the officers are manly, upright, clear-eyed, honest gentlemen, and the men of so high a grade that it makes me proud to be an American every time I see them. Every camp I have seen was in the pink of order, and the treatment of the natives by the soldiers has been everywhere far better than that by civilians at the same time and place. One night when we were caught in the mountains in the rain, the sergeant of Marines of the ship gave a poncho to a sick Filipino when there were by no means ponchos enough to go around. Of course there may be exceptions, but this is the kind of thing I have seen. I never began to appreciate the infamy of the attacks on the Army and Navy until I came to know the men who were being attacked."

Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, U.S.A., in a recent statement before the House Committee on Military Affairs, called attention to a recommendation of the Comptroller of the Treasury which appears to be both needless and unwise. This recommendation is, that in computing pay and interest for officers and men of the Army the year be divided into its actual number of days—365—the result of which, as General Bates points out, would enormously increase the possibility of errors in keeping accounts, in that it would require a much larger use of fractions. The reason for this proposed change is unknown. General Bates declares that it was never thought of until some clerk in the Comptroller's office happened to hit upon it. The present method of computing pay has been in vogue for fifty years, and until now there has never been but one attempt to change it. The present method is the commercial method of computing the months with thirty days and of twelve months in the year. Pay officers compute the interest and pay at that rate, and if a man draws a month's pay he draws one-twelfth of his annual salary, and if he draws a day's pay he draws one-thirtieth of that amount. Singularly enough, however, this system has never had the definite sanction of law, although it has been in satisfactory operation for half a century, and for the purpose of giving it legal confirmation General Bates recommends the following amendment to the Military Appropriation Bill: "Hereafter, in all payments to be made under the provisions of Army appropriation acts, when the rate of compensation is annual, payments shall be made monthly at the rate of one-twelfth of the annual rate, and of such monthly rate and of all other monthly rates of compensation one-thirtieth shall be the daily rate for computation of pay for fractional parts of a month, and for the purposes of this act, each and every month shall be held to consist of thirty days, whether the actual number of days be greater or less, in accordance with commercial usage." In a matter like this we believe that a system approved by the experience of fifty years of practical business administration should be preferred to the complex and needless method proposed by the Comptroller.

An Army officer of long service in the Philippines writes: "I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to thank you most heartily in behalf of myself, and I think that I voice the sentiments of the Army generally, especially those who have served in the Philippines during the past two or three years, for your kind words with reference to those serving there, for your confidence in them until they should be proven guilty of some act or acts which reflected upon them individually or the Army collectively. It is a pleasure for me to tell you that we looked forward to the arrival of the transports in order to get hold of our ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to find how those whom we recognized as our friends looked upon us and the situation. For a time it seemed as though we were deserted by the American people gen-

erally, but your voice always rang out clear and distinct. Your words showed that you did not think that because we were beyond the pale of the United States, we were beyond the pale of honest American manhood. Circumstances during the past year gave me exceptional opportunities for knowing the facts respecting the camps of concentration, and also in regard to the treatment of the natives generally. The camps were models of humane, intelligent, sanitary and subsistence regulations, and reflected the highest credit upon Generals Wheaton and Bell, and their subordinates. I have no hesitation in stating that no other troops, under the same conditions, were ever in the world's history as humane or tempered justice with so much humanity as did the United States Army in the Philippines. I am sure that had any one of the Corps of the Army of the Potomac, representing as they did the best elements of American manhood, received the same treatment from the inhabitants of Virginia that our troops received in the Archipelago, their treatment of those inhabitants would have been much more severe than that bestowed upon the Filipino."

One pointed objection to the proposed abolition of the Army transport service has been presented to the House Committee on Military Affairs by Quartermaster General Ludington. It is this, namely, that unless the commercial companies completely overhauled their ships and devoted a great deal of their present freight space to passenger accommodations they could not care for the health and comfort of troops in transit as well as they are now cared for on Army transports. Some of the transport ships have thoroughly up-to-date accommodations for seventy sick, and none has accommodations for fewer than fifty, while each of the vessels of the company that has bid for the Army transportation on the Pacific will accommodate only fourteen. Of course the companies could increase their accommodations for sick passengers, but that would be at the expense of their freight space, and the question is whether this sacrifice of freight traffic would not have to be charged against the passenger business in making bids for future contracts. General Ludington's opinion—and his experience in the Quartermaster's Department entitles it to serious consideration—is that it would be well, even at considerable cost, to keep the transport service in order for a possible emergency like that which confronted the Government at the outbreak of the Spanish War. The expense of the service, General Ludington says, could be considerably reduced by using only such ships as the Logan and the Thomas, and he estimates that if the money, mails and express matter passing between our Pacific coast and the Philippines were carried on the transports and paid for at commercial rates the transport service would cost less than the commercial lines would charge for the business. In view of this statement and other facts of importance the determination to get rid of our Army transports should be reconsidered.

The London Army and Navy Gazette, which cannot be supposed to have any bias in the matter, has this to say on the subject of the canteen for the American Army: "Our American cousins are a remarkable people. In their character there is everything that is in our own, both good and bad, and always in superlative degree. Their great men of business generally excel our own in the magnitude, enterprise and organization of their commercial undertakings, and so also their home-grown imitation of Exeter Hall has attained to a pitch of folly compared with which the ravings of the old women of England, male and female, almost appear to be sober sense. In England, even Exeter Hall, singly or in unholy alliance with the liquor trade, would be powerless to obtain a prohibitive measure against the sale of beer in the regimental canteens, but in the United States the supposed interests of public morality have been permitted to drive the soldier from his comfortable canteen, and the good liquor sold therein, to the low saloons where he is poisoned in order that the lowest of mankind may heap up profits. The experiment has had a very full trial, and, unfortunately for the American Army, there does not appear to be any immediate sign of its abandonment. That the usually astute Yankee should have allowed so preposterous an arrangement to be made in the first instance is strange enough, but that he still permits it to continue casts a serious reflection upon his understanding. Can it be that Uncle Sam is growing prematurely silly? At all events, the liberty of the subject seems to be respected more fully in monarchical England than in Republican America."

How thoroughly the Army performed its work in the Philippines is indicated by the single remark in the annual report of Governor Taft that "since the 4th of July last not a single shot has been fired by an American soldier in the preservation of peace and order, and no request has yet been made to the commanding general for assistance in suppressing lawless violence and disturbance." Governor Taft adds that while the native constabulary has thus far been able to maintain peace and order, the ladrones are a dangerous element whose depredations in certain provinces may make it necessary to call upon the Army for aid in suppressing them. This information as to the increasing boldness of the ladrones merely corroborates what has often been said in these columns, and it is a distinct intimation that conditions in some parts of the archipelago may shortly require a resort to military force.

Governor Taft, in his annual report of conditions in the Philippines, speaks in high terms of the native constabulary, now numbering upward of 5,000 men, "whose excellent work not only in its police but also in its civil, commissary and telegraph lines bears admirable witness to the exceptional executive ability of the chief of the constabulary, Capt. Henry T. Allen, 6th U.S. Cavalry." As has hitherto been observed in these columns, Captain Allen's work in organizing and training the constabulary has produced some astonishingly good results from exceedingly unpromising material. The constabulary has not only developed into an efficient police force, far superior, as Governor Taft says, to the municipal police, but it has proved to be a highly useful corps for the maintenance of a civil commissary and the distribution and sale of goods to civilian employees throughout the archipelago, and this has entailed great additional work upon the force. Apart from its usefulness along the lines indicated, the constabulary is likely to be of great service in determining to what extent the United States Government can employ native troops in the Philippines. "This is one of the unsolved problems of American occupation, and it is bound to become more and more important. If experience shall demonstrate that considerable bodies of Filipino troops can be safely employed in the regular Service in the islands in place of white soldiers from the United States, economic and other considerations will require that it be done, and as showing how far the Filipino can be made available for such duty. Captain Allen's experiment with the constabulary system will be extremely helpful. How far you can trust the loyalty of the Filipinos is a question for the future to decide. It is apparent that the Government has decided to take its chances.

Should Congress grant, as we hope it may, the item of \$1,700,000 in the proposed Military Appropriation Bill for "manufacturing, repairing, procuring and issuing arms at the national armories," the authorized change in small arms can be effected with little delay. We quoted some time ago from the annual report of Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, the statement that the Springfield Armory is producing Krag-Jorgensen rifles of the present type at the rate of 200 a day, and that upon the completion of machinery now under way this armory will turn out Krag-Jorgensens of the new type at the rate of 120 a day, thus making it possible to produce the 5,000 of these weapons which have been ordered in forty days. What is proposed, however, is such an enlargement of the capacity of the armories at Springfield and Rock Island as will enable them to give a combined output of 575 per day. General Crozier's plea for the continuous manufacture of small arms is straight to the point. "The situation," he says, "is this: We probably never will have a time when we will not have to arm our troops with more than one kind of arm. That is the case now. We have been manufacturing the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, but if we should have a war with a first-class power we could not arm all the troops with it. We will not have enough Krags the next year or the year after if we continue to make them. So we have to count on the last arm as a reserve." The policy thus indicated is so prudent, so business-like and so well calculated to guard against emergencies that it should be supported with liberal and continuous appropriations.

The Yale Scientific Monthly for December, 1902, has an excellent article by Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U.S.A., professor of Military Science in the Sheffield Scientific School, showing the advantages of military drill to the State, to the United States, and primarily to the young man who is the subject of it. It develops in him the maximum capacity for physical exertion and endurance, it teaches him how to carry himself with grace, cultivates the habits of cleanliness and neatness, the ability to concentrate attention and prompt action in obedience to the will, and finally it stimulates patriotism. Captain Smoke says: "The student needs healthful exercise, and drill is such an exercise, while at the same time it teaches him lessons of inestimable value to his country, if any unhappy differences with foreign powers get beyond the control of diplomacy. To my mind we shall have attained an enormous stride in national stability and greatly insured the longevity of our national institutions when every able-bodied man in our land may be enrolled as a trained citizen soldier. In times of peace he takes up the plowshare, the factory wheels or the merchants' trade. In short he gives his strength to increasing the material prosperity of his country. And in times of war (for war will come) he will know how and will be ready to take up his arm of defense or offense and lend his trained strength to forcing a speedy peace on the terms dictated by his own statesmen.

While Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., is an avowed supporter of the detail system, he has made it perfectly clear in a statement to the House Committee on Military Affairs that the system is of little or no value to the Ordnance Department under the present law. There is great difficulty in getting ordnance officers. Since Feb. 1, 1901, there have been fifteen vacancies in the corps, only three of which have been filled, and only five lieutenants have appeared for details, two of whom failed to qualify. There are now no applications on file, although invitations have been sent broadcast throughout the Army urging officers to appear before the boards which the Department is ready to convene almost anywhere to make it easy for applicants to take the examinations. But as General Crozier says, there

is no incentive, no inducement to young officers. There was no lack of applicants under the old law when a second lieutenant who prepared himself for the difficult examination was advanced one grade for his zeal, but under the new law, and with precisely the same examination, there are virtually no applications and the Service has twelve unfilled vacancies. These facts present an unanswerable argument for such changes in the existing law as shall attract into the Ordnance Corps a large body of capable young officers from other arms of the Service.

For the rescue of a Venezuelan fisherman from drowning, by the Marietta's lifeboat off La Guayra, Venezuela, Nov. 25, 1902, in a heavy sea on a dark night, under condition that exposed the lifeboat and its crew to considerable danger, Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has addressed a complimentary letter to Ensign William P. Cronan of the Marietta, and to these members of the crew of that ship: Coxswain L. F. Burton, Seaman G. G. Mast, D. C. Brixey; Gunner's Mate L. Boldin, Ordinary Seamen E. T. Martin, W. G. Rand and C. E. Mills and Apprentice H. M. Thomas. In the letter the Assistant Secretary says: "The Department is gratified to learn of such praiseworthy acts as these, and desires to communicate to you its appreciation of your skill and good judgment on this occasion of saving life under difficulties, an incident which is in keeping with the best traditions of the Service." The commanding officer of the Marietta, the second in command, and the commander-in-chief, North Atlantic Station, and others who were cognizant of the circumstances, have expressed their warm commendation of the behavior of the officer and men in the lifeboat, and of the admirable manner in which the boat was handled.

Noting the launching of a new cable ship at Stettin, the German Emperor has sent the following message to the president of the company that built the vessel: "I have learned with special pleasure of the launching of the first cable ship built at a German shipyard, and I express, in connection with the new German-Atlantic cable, the hope that it will contribute toward strengthening more and more the good relations between Germany and the United States." The friendly spirit of the Emperor's utterance will, we are confident, be cordially reciprocated on this side of the Atlantic. Submarine cables are ties that bind great nations together in support of peace and progress. They form the nerves of our modern commercial system through which flash the impulses of honorable rivalry for control over the traffic of the world. They diminish the chances of war by transmitting the energies of men more and more largely unto the vast projects of "commerce, the calm health of nations." To His Imperial Majesty, Miss Columbia, radiant with happiness and self-reliance, presents the compliments of the season and the assurance of her most distinguished consideration.

In his annual report for 1890, Gen. Michael Griffin, Quartermaster General of the State of Wisconsin, gave an account of the improvements made in that year in the Wisconsin rifle range, and made special mention of the work done on behalf of the State by Captain (now Lieut. Col.) Philip Reade, 25th Inf., U.S.A., in securing the recognition of the range by the general Government, and in helping on the work of improvements by his plans and excellent suggestions. The successor of General Griffin, who served for two terms in Congress as a member of the House Military Committee, is Mr. Esch, who is disposed to carry on the good work so effectively begun by his predecessor. In office Mr. Esch proposed to have the general Government acquire a stretch of land about 7-14 miles long by 1-14 miles broad, near Camp Douglas, Wis., to be used as an Artillery range. It is reported that this project has the approval of General MacArthur. The State of Wisconsin has made annual appropriations during the past twelve years for the improvement of the grounds of the Camp Douglas reservation, and its wishes in the matter of further improvement should be considered.

Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General, U.S.A., disapproves the movement looking to the formation of a Foreign Service Medical Corps in the Medical Department of the Army, and bases his objection to it on the ground that it seeks to establish a new branch of the Medical Department. Moreover, as General O'Reilly remarks, "it is the very business of the medical officers of the Army to go with the Army wherever it goes, whether to the tropics or elsewhere. This bill by inference prevents their going to Manila, for instance, with the troops, and you would have to send a special lot of men. Then, in the next place, those men have no particular ironclad protection from the effects of the tropical climate over there and would have to return, and you defeat the very objects of the bill." General O'Reilly cordially acknowledges the honesty and intelligence of the gentlemen interested in this project, but it will be conceded that he makes a pointed argument against it.

Rapid progress has been made by the House Committee on Naval Affairs with the Naval Appropriation Bill, and it is now anticipated that it will be reported to the House next week. Two of the most important features of the bill will be the provisions which authorize the construction of two battleships, two armored cruisers, two

training ships and a brig, and the doubling of the number of cadets at Annapolis for the next twelve years. The leaders of the House and Senate have decided upon this increase for the Navy and, under authority of a special rule from the Committee on Rules, these provisions will be carried on the Naval Appropriation Bill. At the beginning of the present session of Congress the Secretary of the Navy had little hope that Congress would this session authorize the construction of any additional ships, although he was greatly in favor of a continuation of the building program and made a strong recommendation for additional ships when he appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The reason for the departure of Congress from its rule of only granting additional construction every two years is said to be due to the Venezuelan incident—the realization that this country may at any time be called upon to enforce the Monroe Doctrine with more strenuous measures than diplomacy.

Admiral Evans has sent to the Navy Department a communication which sharply emphasizes the pressing need of additional officers for the naval Service. The Admiral, after stating that several commanding officers attached to the station, as well as many of lower grades, need reliefs as soon as they can be provided, adds: "There are at present two gunboats ready, and three others soon will be ready, to be placed in commission, but I am unable to avail myself of their services because it is impossible to find officers for them without further depleting the cruising ships, none of which can safely spare a single officer without materially affecting their efficiency." The conditions thus described speak for themselves, and they plead for the utmost haste in providing for a substantial increase in the personnel of the Navy. Experience has shown that naval service in Philippine waters, where nearly all the vessels attached to the Asiatic Station are engaged, is exceptionally trying, and fair play and good policy alike require that whenever officers or men are entitled to relief they should have it promptly and ungrudgingly. With the present dearth of officers it is not always possible to provide reliefs as speedily as desired, and this fact is of itself a conclusive argument for a large and progressive increase in the numerical strength of the commissioned service.

For falsely charging that Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., appropriated to his own use the profits from the sale of rice by the Government to the inhabitants of certain provinces in the Island of Luzon, Manuel Raugo, editor of *Libertas*, a pro-Spanish newspaper of Manila, has been convicted of libel and sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000 gold and undergo imprisonment with hard labor for six months. This will be applauded as a most righteous judgment by all who are familiar with General Bell's singularly varied and useful services in the Philippines. Since the suppression of the insurrection in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas, for which he received the earnest commendation of his superior officers, General Bell has proved himself a sincere and energetic friend of the Filipino people. He has taught them the methods of modern agriculture, helped them to establish schools and build roads, and aided them in dozens of other ways to better their intellectual and physical condition. The libellous statement of the Manila paper was so grotesque that it scarcely needed a refutation, but in prosecuting its author and subjecting him to the penalty of the law, General Bell has rendered a valuable public service.

General Wade, commanding the Department of Luzon, announces in a General Order dated Nov. 4 last that Private Henry Richter, Battery C, 6th Art., (now 62d Co., Coast Artillery), was tried by a general court-martial at Batangas, P.I., and found guilty of desertion on or about Oct. 8, 1899, at Manila, and remaining absent until captured in Mindanao Island on Nov. 8, 1901, within territory occupied by armed insurgents. He was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of his natural life." The sentence was approved. The Cuartel de Espana, Manila, P.I., was named as the place of confinement.

The maxim, "Qui cesse de prendre, cesse de vivre," ascribed to Bismarck, is perhaps the inspiration of the attempt Germany is supposed to be making to secure a foothold in South America, as well as in Africa. It is suggested that Germany is at the bottom of the refusal of the Danish Parliament to sell St. Thomas to us. Germany, according to this story, wishes some day to include Denmark within her boundaries, and with the Danish Kingdom secure a foothold in American waters by the acquisition of St. Thomas. Whatever the outcome of the Venezuelan affair, we may be sure that Germany will not cease her efforts to strengthen her hold commercially and otherwise upon the land covered by the Monroe Doctrine.

A court of inquiry of which Col. James Miller, 22d U.S. Inf., was president, convened upon the request of Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., has exonerated that officer from allegations as to his official conduct made by Major Charles G. Ayers, 8th Cav., and has severely scored the major for making them. Major General Bates, in approving the proceedings of the court, also most severely scores Major Ayres, and his conduct is declared among other things to be highly un-military, and harmful to the Service. We give the proceedings of the court under our Army head in this issue.

Orders are to be issued by the Navy Department soon making many important changes in the present stations and duties of high ranking officers of the Service. As we announced some time ago, Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker will succeed Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson in command of the North Atlantic Squadron when the latter officer's term expires in the spring. Admiral Higginson will command the Eastern Coast Defense District, from which Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper was recently relieved to take command of the second squadron of the Asiatic Station. It has also been decided that Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers will succeed Rear Admiral Barker in command of the New York Navy Yard. The command of the Bremerton Navy Yard, at Puget Sound, Wash., is to be made part of the duties of Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, who is now in command of the naval defense district of the Pacific. Rear Admiral Silas Casey will probably be ordered to command the League Island Navy Yard, from which Rear Admiral James H. Sands is to be relieved to take command of the "Coast Squadron" of the North Atlantic Station. Although the orders for the formation of this new squadron have not yet been issued by the Navy Department, it has been definitely decided that it will consist of the Texas as flagship, the monitors Puritan, Miantonomah, Amphitrite, Terror, Arkansas, Nevada and Florida, and the torpedo boats Decatur and Chauncey, and eight torpedo boats. Already this squadron has been termed the "Coast Guard" Squadron by the Navy Department. Admiral Sands will raise his flag on the Texas soon after the end of the maneuvers.

Commissary General Weston reports a curious hitch which has arisen between his department and the civil authorities of the Philippines. It appears that there is a considerable lot of commissary stores at Manila which the General wanted to dispose of at auction instead of bringing them back to the United States. When the sale was ordered, however, Governor Taft declared that the import duties on those stores must be paid before he would permit them to be sold. The Governor's action was reported to General Weston, who instructed Col. H. G. Sharpe, Chief Commissary of the Department of the Philippines, not to pay the duties, whereupon Colonel Sharpe called the sale off and the whole matter has been referred to Washington for adjudication. Even granting that Governor Taft's ruling in this case is technically correct, it is nevertheless somewhat un hospitable. General Weston's sole purpose was to save money for the Government by selling in Manila a lot of surplus stores which it was not worth while to bring back to the United States. The affair newly illustrates the anomalous relation which has grown up between the United States and the Philippine possessions. It is a most ridiculous thing that any officer or man of the United States Army should have to pay duty on any article imported from the United States into any territory belonging to the United States, but when the United States Government itself is obliged to pay duty on its own exports to its own territory for its own Army the matter becomes positively grotesque.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has gone to Columbus, Ohio, under instructions from the Secretary of War to investigate as to the advisability of disposing of the property of the military reservation at Columbus Barracks, and using the proceeds for the purchase and improvement of other lands in the same neighborhood. This investigation has been instituted in accordance with a provision of the last Army Appropriation Act which empowers the President to change the location of the Army posts at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., and Buffalo, N.Y., whenever in his opinion they are no longer adequate to military needs. There has been some complaint that the accommodations at Columbus Barracks were insufficient for the troops stationed there, and it is thought that General Wood will recommend either that additional land and buildings be provided, or that the present reservation be sold outright and the proceeds used to establish an entirely new reservation in the same neighborhood. General Wood is particularly well qualified to make the investigation to which he has been assigned, and his report will virtually amount to an expert opinion on the needs of Columbus Barracks with special reference to sanitation and general health conditions.

Several members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs have recently made inquiry into the status of the brevet nominations of officers of the Army sent in during the last session of Congress and which were never acted upon by the Committee. Upon looking up the law governing nominations it has been found that these nominations are no longer before the Committee or Congress, and in order to be considered in any manner would have to be sent in again by the President. The law provides that presidential nominations upon which no action is taken during the session of Congress in which they were made must be returned at the end of the session to the President with a report that no action has been taken, and that, to be taken up by Congress, they must be re-submitted at another session of Congress. It is hardly possible that the President will again make these brevet nominations in view of the unfavorable attitude shown towards their confirmation by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. As will be remembered, this Committee cited an old law governing the conferring of brevets, which, it claimed, made it illegal to give the brevets except in time of war. This question was not brought up until after the Senate, in the same session, had already confirmed a large batch of brevet nominations of officers of the Marine Corps for gallant services in the Philip-

pine and Chinese wars. The Judge Advocate General of the Army, in an opinion which we have already published, stated that the giving of these Army brevets at this time for services in the Philippine campaigns was legal and right.

Cable advices from Manila announce that the maneuvers of the fleet under Rear Admiral Evans in Subig Bay have proved very instructive. Two hundred Marines were detached from the ships and landed at Grand Island, where they laid 400 yards of railroad and threw up entrenchments and batteries, frustrated the majority of attempts to run the mine fields by small boats carrying counter mines. These boats acted as if an enemy's ships were attempting to steal into the harbor and pass the mine fields, but the Marines discovered them by searchlights. A small boat from the captured Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, screened with bushes, under command of Midshipman John V. Babcock, crept along toward the shore, but was upset by the current. Midshipman Babcock, however, with two of the crew swam a long distance to the shore, running the gauntlet of the numerous sharks which infest the waters, and succeeded in carrying counter mine buoys and attaching them to the mines without being discovered. Rear Admiral Evans has congratulated the Marines on their good work. The fleet on Jan. 5 returned to Manila Bay for target practice.

To relieve the Cuban government from the unwelcome presence of a lot of coal belonging to the United States Navy on the shores of Havana harbor, the Navy Department has decided to have the 1,000 tons still remaining taken away by various ships returning from the maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. It has been represented that the removal of this coal was a condition precedent to the consideration of the Cuban authorities of the question of sites for United States naval stations on the Cuban coast. It is reported that the U.S.S. Yankton, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., commanding, has discovered an admirable and almost unknown harbor near Cape Cruz, and about 80 miles west of Santiago on the south coast of Cuba which offers an excellent site for a station. Extensive surveys of Cuban harbors with available sites are being made by the Yankton and the U.S.S. Eagle, Comdr. M. L. Wood, U.S.N., commanding, and the U.S.S. Vixen, Comdr.

Paymaster General Bates, of the Army, in a communication to the Adjutant General of the Division of the Philippines recently received there says: "I have the honor to invite your attention to paragraph 2, General Orders No. 62, Adjutant General's Office, May 2, 1901, and to inform you that this office is in constant receipt of pay accounts of officers serving in the Philippine Islands in which the 10 per cent. for foreign service is not included. As this omission leads to complications in the settlement of the accounts, and in some cases has led to an unintentional duplication of the 10 per cent. increase, it is respectfully suggested that an order be issued from your headquarters calling attention to the omission and requesting a compliance with the order referred to in all cases where pay accounts are forwarded to this country for settlement."

Guantanamo, Cienfuegos and Bahia Honda have been selected by the Administration as sites for United States coaling stations in Cuba. Havana and Nipe Bay, which have been under consideration, have been abandoned by this Government, the first because of the objections of the Cuban Republic, and the second because Bahia Honda presents more favorable strategic considerations. These three sites will be made the basis for a treaty between this country and Cuba, which will give us the privilege of having coaling stations at all or any of the places named. As a matter of fact it is not the intention of the Navy Department to have a coaling station for the present at any of the places except Guantanamo, but it desires to have the privilege of placing stations at the other places when it finds it necessary.

The protest of Great Britain against the passage of Russian torpedo boat destroyers through the Dardanelles has caused great agitation in political circles. It is believed that Austria and Italy will support England. France, like Germany, will not interfere.

The Court of Claims on Jan. 5 dismissed the case of Rear Admiral John Lowe, U.S.N., retired, who had sued to recover the difference between the pay of a brigadier general of the Army and the pay of a major general from the date of his retirement as a rear admiral on Dec. 11, 1900. The plaintiff's contention was that the fact that sections 8 and 9 of the Personnel Act retained for purposes of pay certain officers of the rank of commodore, which corresponds to that of brigadier, without any express provision of retirement in the next higher grade above that of captain, was an indication of a legislative intent to place the claimant, retired under section 11 of said act, in the rank or grade of a rear admiral having pay of the higher number; that without qualification the retirement of the claimant was to the full pay of a rear admiral without diminution incident to the numbers in the list of admirals. He therefore claimed the pay of a major general of the Army. To affirm his contention, however, would establish the principle that an officer on the retired list was entitled to more pay than he was receiving at the time of his retirement. The court pointed

out that the main object of the Personnel Act in dealing with the rights of the claimant was promotion for the purpose of pay, and not of rank, and the qualifications on that promotion "with rank and three-fourths sea pay of the next higher grade, i.e., rear admiral," as stated in the order, following the substance of the statute, must mean the pay of a brigadier general, that pay corresponding with the pay of the nine lower numbers on the active list. It is the conclusion of the court that the claimant, for the purpose of pay, falls within the lower numbers of the rear admirals having the pay of a brigadier general in the Army, and having been paid at that rate, the petition is therefore dismissed.

A QUESTION OF SHORE PAY SETTLED.

Edward D. Taussig, now a commander in the U.S. Navy, brought suit in the Court of Claims for the difference in the shore pay allowed him while in temporary command of Coast and Geodetic Survey schooner Matchless in 1897, and the sea pay and sea ration to which he claimed that he was entitled. He was at the time on shore duty as hydrographic inspector of the Coast Survey. His claim was disallowed by the accounting officers on the theory that his permanent duty was on shore and not on the sea or ship. The court sustains this view of the case. Referring to a previous decision on the same general state of facts, the case of McGowan (36 C. Cls. R., 63-70), it says:

"But the claimant contends that if the order of the Secretary of the Navy of 1849, together with the departmental construction in relation thereto since that date, had been before the court in the McGowan case, 'the decision in that case would have been different.' That order is that 'Officers of the Navy while attached to vessels of the Coast Survey in sea service will be considered as in sea service and entitled to sea pay. The vessels of the Coast Survey will be considered as in sea service only while actually employed as vessels of the Coast Survey.'"

"The first thing to note is that the condition of sea pay under that order is that when the officers of the Navy are 'attached to vessels of the Coast Survey in sea service,' they 'will be considered as in sea service,' and that such vessels will be considered as in sea service only while actually employed.

"In the Symonds case (21 C. Cls. R., 148, 154) the court said: 'The legal essence of things cannot be changed by a mere name—by the volition of an executive officer in the discharge of executive duty. Section 1571 was intended by Congress to define what is sea service, and it is not reserved to the Secretary of the Navy to perform that duty by regulation. If the section does not perform the function of definition in the clearest light, it is reserved to courts (which must ultimately construe the law) to gather, if possible, the purpose and will of the legislature from the best and highest sources of information.'"

"That is to say, from the law, as embodied in section 1571, as construed by the Supreme Court and this court in the cases to which we have referred, and not from the regulation, the court must determine whether the service is or is not sea service. The Secretary of the Navy has not the power to declare sea service to be shore service, nor has he the power to declare shore service to be sea service."

"The question in this case is one free from doubt, and so we have no need to resort to departmental construction. While in Finding IV. we have given the claimant the benefit of the custom and practice of the accounting officers in allowing officers of the Navy sea pay when attached to and doing duty on Coast Survey vessels, it is enough to say that the claimant fails to bring himself within the custom and practice in this, that he does not show that he was doing duty on board the vessel to which he was attached. This was held to be essential in the McGowan case, supra."

"Nor does it appear that he wore or was required to wear his uniform, or that he was subject to the restrictions, requirements or regulations of the Navy Department. Nor does it appear that the claimant lived aboard the vessel, or that his paramount duty was on shipboard. On the contrary, the findings show that his duties as hydrographic inspector were 'of far more importance' than his duties as commander of the vessel."

"The conclusion we have reached obviates the necessity for considering the claim for commutation for sea ration. 'For the reasons given we must hold that the claimant is not entitled to recover, and his petition is therefore dismissed.'"

POLITICAL INFLUENCE FORBIDDEN.

The Secretary of the Navy has written the following self-explanatory letter to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy:

"Jan. 7, 1903.

"Sir:

"The Department having become aware that some of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy have resorted to political influence in connection with their assignment to duty, it is desired that you publish to the Battalion of Midshipmen at formation this expression of the Department's disapproval."

"It is a matter of surprise, as well as of regret, that any midshipman should be so little imbued with the spirit of fairness as to be willing to take such advantage over his fellows. In every day life such a course is to be deplored; in the Naval Service its effect, if unchecked, would be disastrous. One of the most important principles on which efficient military organization is founded is that all officers should rely for their reward solely upon their proved merits and ability, and any departure from this, by the use of outside influence to obtain preferment, not only reflects discredit upon the individual concerned, but also injures the entire Service."

"That a young officer should be guilty of this pernicious practice at the outset of his career gives the Department grave concern, for it is necessary to the maintenance of the high moral and professional tone of the Service that the midshipmen at the Naval Academy should acquire there the highest principles for guidance in their individual actions."

"These remarks are not to be construed as a reflection on the Battalion of Midshipmen; on the contrary, the Department has full confidence that as a body they condemn all actions unfair and detrimental to the Service; but the principal involved is vital to the best interests of the country, calling for the clearest enunciation and strongest emphasis."

"Very respectfully,

"WILLIAM H. MOODY,
Secretary."

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Counsel for Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Infantry, who is on trial before a court-martial in Manila on charge of having ordered the illegal execution of native guards in Samar on Jan. 6, renewed their contest to secure the attendance of Major General Chaffee, Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith and other officers of the Army now in the United States whose testimony they describe as vital to their client's interests. Counsel explained that they desired to question Generals Chaffee and Smith with reference to certain documents relating to the Samar campaign which are said to be missing and which they contend would completely justify their client's acts. The court ruled that the action of the Secretary of War holding that it was impracticable to send the officers named to Manila must be regarded as final. It is understood that Major Glenn's counsel will procure the depositions of the officers named.

The military situation in Mindanao, where there has been trouble with the Moros, continues quiet. Cholera is epidemic in the lake region, and many villages have been almost depopulated. The Sultan of Bacolod, one of the original instigators of resistance to the United States troops, who was lately reported as desirous of peace, has sent the following letter to Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th U.S. Cavalry, commanding at Camp Vicars: "We want war, if you do not get out of here and go back to the sea, because neither the Sultan of Bacolod nor the Panadungan wants to be your friend. Within this month we want the war to begin, and if you do not want it you are a lot of cowardly rascals. Follow our Mahometan religion. Do not look for the Mausers, for we have them. They were captured by Bantuas and Buarsing, people of the Sultan of Bacolod. We send our regards to the four generals and their vermin. If you do not want to go from here, come to this place, and the Sultan and Panadungan will take care of you, for you are a lot of hogs that eat hogs, and in not presenting yourselves at Bacolod look out, for we shall go to fight you."

Manila despatches of Jan. 7 report nine cases of cholera, five of them fatal, among the men of Company B, 11th U.S. Infantry, Capt. George H. Shelton, commanding, at Ormoc, Island of Leyte. The post has been quarantined.

The President on Jan. 7 sent a special message to Congress urging an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the relief of destitute Filipinos as recommended by the Secretary of War. The latter in his annual report called attention to the widespread distress in the islands resulting from the ravages of war, the destruction of 90 per cent. of the carabaos, the principal draft animals, the cholera epidemic, the failure of the rice crop, and the shrinkage of insular revenues under the present tariff. It is pointed out that inasmuch as Congress voted \$3,000,000 to pay the Cuban soldiers for fighting for their own independence and \$1,000,000 to the victims of the great hurricane in Porto Rico, it should be correspondingly liberal in relieving the suffering in the Philippines. It is proposed to use the money partly for the free distribution of supplies and partly in building wagon roads, railways and other public works.

The annual report of the Philippine Civil Commission states that from the first appearance of the present cholera epidemic at Malolos, Bulacan province, to Sept. 1, 1902, the total number of recorded cases was 52,535, of which 37,473 resulted fatally, the mortality being 71 per cent.

Reports from the Quartermaster's Department of the Division of the Philippines say that the Filipino has proved himself capable of development after comparatively short training into a skilled laborer, and that there is no need of importing Chinese labor. It is contended that work which can be performed by Chinese can be performed equally well by the Filipinos. The latter, moreover, have marked advantages over the Chinese, inasmuch as they are more amenable to discipline, more enthusiastic in their work for the work itself, and more easily assimilated by American workmen.

The Papal Bull relating to the Philippines, the text of which has reached Washington, declares that "with the cessation of Spanish rule the right of patronage of the Spanish kings has also ceased, and the church has come into greater liberty with the just partition of its rights from those of the civil government." The Pontiff ordains that the Philippine hierarchy shall hereafter be independent from the Spanish patronage, and the archbishop of Manila will be the independent primate of his province.

FIRE AT SAULT ST. MARIE.

A fire broke out in the barracks occupied by Companies A, B, C, and D of the 14 U. S. Infantry at Sault St. Marie, Mich., on Jan. 3, and were burned to the ground, despite the efforts of the soldiers at the post and the city fire department.

A sentry, at 2:15 a.m., discovered the fire in the section of the barracks occupied by Co. C, and promptly gave the alarm. The fire department from the city was summoned. The fire burned slowly, and had there been a sufficient water supply, it could have been extinguished, but for some reason the water was not forthcoming.

Although the soldiers fought the flames with snow, the fire gained such headway as to be beyond control and slowly worked its way through the entire structure. The last section at the west end of the barracks did not begin to burn until nearly 6 o'clock.

The soldiers saved practically everything in the buildings. Even the bedding, as well as all the equipment, was safely taken out.

As soon as the alarm was given, Col. Robert J. Bates of the 3d Regiment of Michigan National Guard, went to the fort and tendered to the commanding officer the use of the armory of Co. M, M.N.G. Everything had been made ready for the Regulars, but it was decided to quarter them for the present in some of the unoccupied officers' quarters at the fort.

As the troops are to leave the fort Feb. 15 for the Philippines, it was expected at this writing that orders will be received for at least three of the companies to leave the post, going probably to Fort Wayne. The other company to remain at the fort until relieved, and as there are sufficient accommodations, the one company will doubtless remain.

From Fort Leavenworth, Kan., comes the announcement that Lieut. Edward O. Perkins, 4th U.S. Cav., left his quarters at Fort Leavenworth Tuesday, Dec. 30 last, and has not been heard from since. The officers are at a loss to account for his disappearance, and have requested the police of neighboring cities to maintain a watch for him. He was born in Eastport, L.I., about forty-five years ago. His real name is Edward O. Haynor, and although he has been posing as a widower, it is learned now that he has a wife and two children. His wife was in Leavenworth city. About 1880 he went to Southamp-

ton, L.I., with his sister and started in the millinery business, which is still being conducted there by his sister, Mrs. R. W. Enoch. He was not happily married, it is said, and on account of domestic troubles he abandoned his family, changed his name to Edward O. Perkins, enlisted in the United States Navy and was for many years lost to all who knew him. His children were taken charge of by Mrs. Enoch. After the battle of Manila Bay Mrs. Enoch received a letter from her brother, who was on Dewey's flagship, Olympia. They corresponded regularly after that until the end of his enlistment about two years ago, when he was honorably discharged, and spent the summer at Southampton. He received a commission as lieutenant in the Army, and was assigned to duty that fall, but was obliged to still continue under the assumed name of Perkins, as it was under that name that he had had the service in the Spanish War, which entitled him to a commission as lieutenant. His relatives all live in Southampton. His mother, Mrs. Ruth Kaynor, and his two children, Eunice, aged 10, and Tom, aged 8, live with his sister, Mrs. R. W. Enoch, and his younger sister is Mrs. Nathan C. Howell.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

1st Lieut. James Brown Kemper, 6th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Miss Mercer Mason were married Jan. 1, at East Orange, N.J., at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Donaldson. The bride is the daughter of the late 1st Lieut. John S. Mason, 1st Inf., who died in 1890 from injuries received in line of duty, and is the niece of 1st Lieut. J. G. Ord, of the 6th Infantry, who was killed at San Juan July 1, 1898. The groom is the son of Dr. Andrew Clark Kemper, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was adjutant general on the staff of General Halleck during the Civil War. The groom's mother is Mrs. L. A. Kemper. The maid of honor was Miss N. J. Mason, the flower girl was Miss Cathryn Donaldson, both sisters of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret A. Reed, Honora Spaulding, Margaret Eschbaugh, Saith Leonard, Ruth Mason, Mabel Fordham, Evelyn Carter, Maria Hernandez. The best man was 1st Lieut. R. J. Maxey, 6th Inf. The ushers were Capt. James V. Heidt, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. V. Heidt, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Geo. M. Lee, 7th Cav. All were in full dress uniform. Archdeacon Alexander Mann, rector of Grace church, Orange, performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a bridal gown of Just cloth, made expressly for her by native Filipinos at the request of the bridegroom.

Lieut. Fred Bury, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Ellen McGrew were married at Marion, Ind., Dec. 24 last.

Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Wall were married at Waldene, Md., Dec. 27 last.

Miss Fannie B. Chase, sister of Lieut. Gilbert Chase, U.S.N., and Mr. Dennis Simmons Biggs, of Williamston, N.C., were married on Dec. 24 last at the residence of Hon. Wilson G. Lamb, Washington, D.C. Rev. Mr. Gamble, of Tarboro, S.C., officiating. Mr. Kadu Biggs Crawford was best man, Miss Louise Mayo Lamb maid of honor. Mr. John Cotten Lamb gave the bride away. She wore a beautiful gown of white just over white taffeta silk, handsomely trimmed in white appliqué. The fabric was manufactured at Iloilo, P.I., and was a gift from her brother. She carried white carnations. The bride is the daughter of the late Capt. William T. Chase, of Kilmanock, Va. The groom is a prominent young business man, president of the Dennis Simmons Lumber Company, Williamston, N.C. On Christmas morning Mr. and Mrs. Biggs left for Palm Beach, via Norfolk.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Vipont de Riviere Doane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Doane, of Stockbridge, Mass., to Midshipman Newman Kershaw Perry.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Jones, daughter of Major S. R. Jones, quartermaster, U.S.A., to Lieut. William S. Browning, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding is to take place sometime in March.

At the wedding of Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Bushnell, daughter of Major George E. Bushnell, Surg., U.S.A., in the Peace Dale, R.I., Congregational church, to which we briefly referred last week, the wedding details were most charmingly arranged. It was the first military wedding that ever took place in the church of the village that has been the home of the Hazard family for generations. The interior of the church was decked with evergreens, rhododendrons and palms about the preacher's desk, and in other parts of the church, and the effect was most picturesque. The bride wore a gown of white peau de crepe, with embroidery and long bridal veil. She carried a shower bouquet formed of lilies of the valley and maiden hair ferns. She was attended by Miss Elizabeth Hazard of Peace Dale, whose costume was of pale blue peau de crepe, with a black picture hat. A reception was afterward held at Holly House, and later Captain and Mrs. Brookes left on a wedding journey. Besides a large number of invited guests, many of whom were from out of town, the service was largely attended by the villagers.

Lieut. Charles Nellis Murphy, 14th U.S. Inf., and Miss Julia Merrill Goodwin were married at the home of the bride's parents in Detroit, Mich., on Dec. 10 last. The ceremony, which took place under a canopy of American flags, was performed by the Rev. Alfred H. Barr, of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, and was attended only by the relatives of the bride and groom. The bride looked charming in a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace and sprays of orange blossoms. Her veil, of tulle, was also caught with the same flower, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Lucretia Goodwin, her maid of honor, was gowned in white net over white taffeta, and wore a tulle veil. Her bouquet was of stephanotis. Miss Elsie DuCharme, who acted as flower girl, wore a charming little gown of blue mousseline de soie and carried white roses. The best man was Lieut. Frederick Price, 14th Inf., and the ushers were Lieut. Duncan Kennedy Major, 14th Inf., and Lieut. Henry S. Wagner, 14th Inf. A small but delightful reception for about 150 guests followed the ceremony. The bride and groom left on the late train for their wedding trip. Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy will be at home at Fort Brady after Jan. 1.

Mr. David Castleman, late Major 1st Kentucky Volunteers, son of Brig. Gen. John B. Castleman, was married on Dec. 23 last to Miss Ada Mayo Bailey, sister of the wife of Hospital Steward Charles S. Elliott, U.S.A.

The marriage of Major Charles W. Mason, 4th U.S. Inf., now at Fort Brown, Texas, to Miss Marion T. Haywood of Raleigh, N.C., is expected to take place this month. Major Mason expects soon to go to the Philippines.

Comdr. F. A. Wilner, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty at the Naval Station at New Orleans, La., instead of at Pensacola, Fla., as previously ordered.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. David Peacock, U.S.N., retired, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., a few days since, was known as an accomplished and agreeable officer. He was born in New Jersey, May 26, 1854; entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis Sept. 28, 1869, and was graduated May 31, 1874; became a midshipman June 1, 1874; was promoted to ensign July 17, 1875, to master, Sept. 14, 1881; to lieutenant (J.G.) March 3, 1883; to lieutenant Aug. 25, 1887; served on flagship Brooklyn, South Atlantic Station, '74-'76; on the Enterprise, Amazon Survey, '77-'80; on the Quinnebaug, '80-'81; in the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D.C., 1881; on the Enterprise, 1882; on the Swatara, '82-'83; on receiving ships Colorado and Vermont, 1884; Jamestown, 1885; commanded Hassler, '86-'88; Saratoga, 1888; Constellation, '88-'89; Portsmouth Navy Yard, '89-'90; was in the Hydrographic Office, Boston, '90, and at Portland, Ore., September, '90, to March, '92; commanded the Pinta, March, '92, to April, '94; served in the Naval War College, June to October, '94; was steel inspector for the Government at Pittsburg, October, '94, to April, '95; at the Naval Observatory, Washington, April, '95, to July, '96; commanded the Monterey on the Pacific Station, July to September, '96; the Pinta, September, '96, to August, '97; was on the Wheeling August to September, '97. He was retired for disability incident to the Service, in October, 1897. At the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Sept. 5, 1888, he was married to Miss Ida Mintoyne, daughter of the late Naval Constr. W. L. Mintoyne, U.S.N.

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, a well-known hotel proprietor, died on Jan. 2 at his home on Washington Heights, New York City, of Bright's disease. In 1862 he became a private in Co. B, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and was honorably discharged in 1869. In 1881 he was elected captain of the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., afterward known as "Earle's Battery." In January, 1883, he was appointed Chief of Artillery, with the rank of brigadier general, and was re-appointed by Governor Flower. He belonged to many well-known societies, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution and the American Yacht Club. He succeeded his father as owner of Earle's Hotel; afterward opened the Normandie, Normandie-by-the-Sea, and finally the Hotel New Netherlands, now the Netherlands. He was a member of the vestry of St. Luke's P.E. Church, and the founder of the "Earle Guild" for the relief of the needy.

"One of the saddest deaths which has occurred in the Philippine Islands," writes a correspondent, "C. G. H." to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, "is that of Major R. P. Page Wainwright, U.S. Cav., Assistant Adjutant General, which occurred at his residence in Manila Nov. 19, 1902. His death occurred from obstructed circulation brought on by a slight ailment from which he had been suffering for several weeks, and came with such suddenness that it was not fully realized by the public, but to his family and friends it came as a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The Major had been indisposed for some time, but none realized the seriousness of his illness until the end came. He was a soldier as a soldier should be, doing his duty without hesitation or questioning, and it was his pride that he always obeyed orders to the letter, no matter what the orders were. His efficiency was unquestioned, and the results he obtained were always satisfactory to his superiors. As a friend he was golden, and to know him was to make one a better soldier. As a husband and a father he was loving and considerate, without selfishness or impatience, and seeing him amidst his family was to add a volume to his praises. His death is doubly sad in that he leaves a wife and two daughters, who were with him when he died, and a son, who is a cadet at West Point."

Private Christian Dittmore, U.S.A., retired, died at his home near Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Dec. 18 last, in his 68th year. He had an excellent record, and served in the Navy and California Volunteer Cavalry during the Civil War, and later in the 1st and 5th Artillery. He was retired in 1892.

Brig. Gen. Eli Long, U.S.A., a gallant officer on the retired list of the Army, died at Plainfield, N.J., on Jan. 5 in the Presbyterian Hospital from pneumonia, following an operation for kidney trouble. General Long was born in Woodford County, Ky., on June 19, 1837. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Army, and assigned to the 1st Cavalry June 27, 1856, and took part in the Cheyenne expedition in 1857. During the Civil War he served with General Buell at Louisville and was on the staff of General Rosecrans at Stone River. On the recommendation of General Rosecrans and the indorsement of General Sherman he became colonel of the 4th Ohio Volunteers. He served at Chickamauga, where his command got the nickname of "The Lightning Brigade," and tore up thirty miles of the Knoxville and Chickamauga Railroad at Farmington; at Calhoun, where he helped rout General Wheeler; at Moulton, where he aided in the defeat of General Roddy, and at Murfreesboro and Tullahoma. He was wounded five times. He was made a brevet major Oct. 7, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Farmington, Tenn.; brevet lieutenant colonel Dec. 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service during the defence of Knoxville, Tenn.; brevet colonel Aug. 21, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Lovejoy's Station, Ga.; brigadier general Volunteers, Aug. 18, 1864; brevet brigadier general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war; brevet major general Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in action. Mustered out of Volunteer Service Jan. 15, 1866. Retired with rank of major general Aug. 16, 1867, but by an act of law March 3, 1875, was reduced to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list. He leaves five children, Eli Long, Jr.; Percy, Laura, Margaret and Mrs. George Worth of Plainfield.

Gen. A. L. Pearson, past national commander of the Union Veteran Legion and one of the founders of that organization, died at Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 6 of pneumonia. At the close of the Civil War he was breveted major general for bravery, and later received a medal of honor from Congress.

Gen. Richard Snowden Andrews, formerly of the Confederate Army, died from paralysis on Jan. 6 at Baltimore, Md. General Andrews was seventy-two years old. When the war opened he raised what was known as the Maryland Flying Artillery. At Cedar Run he was severely wounded. He finally recovered and was sent by General Lee to Europe to purchase artillery for the Confederacy. After the war he went to Mexico, returning some years afterward.

Mrs. Trella Evelyn White, wife of George Emmons White, son of Rear Admiral Edwin White, U.S.N., died in New York City, Jan. 2.

Major George Mitchell, U.S.A., retired, died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 2. He entered the Military Service as a 1st lieutenant of the 5th New York Volunteers Nov. 1, 1862, and served until honorably mustered out in November, 1864. He received the brevet of major of

Volunteers for faithful services, and the brevet of lieutenant colonel of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war on March 13, 1865. He subsequently served as a 1st lieutenant and captain in the 7th U.S. Veteran Infantry until April 24, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army, and was assigned to the 13th Infantry April 30, 1866. He later served in the 31st Infantry and 2d Artillery, and was retired with the rank of major for disability in the line of duty March 8, 1898. Major Mitchell was born in Ireland in 1845. Removing to this country at a young age, the outbreak of the Civil War found him at the Rensselaer Institute, New Haven, Conn. He left this school, abandoning his plan of matriculating at Yale, in order to enter the service of the United States, which he did in 1862 at the age of seventeen. He was slightly wounded at Fair Oaks. Major Mitchell in July, 1882, married Mrs. Clement L. West, of Washington. He is survived by a step-daughter, the wife of Capt. C. DeW. Wilcox, of the Artillery Corps, and by two sisters. He was a member of the Cosmos Club, of Washington.

Col. James P. Canby, U.S.A., retired, died at Denver, Col., Jan. 5 of chronic gastro enteritis. Colonel Canby was born at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 7, 1833. He entered the Service as additional paymaster of Volunteers May 28, 1864, was transferred to the Regular establishment Jan. 17, 1867, and attained the rank of colonel and assistant paymaster general Feb. 24, 1896. He was retired Jan. 7, 1897, by operation of law, being sixty-four years of age. He was a most excellent, efficient and meritorious officer, being highly commended by all officers under whom he served.

Otis Allen, esq., who died at Lowell, Mass., on Jan. 4, aged 94 years, was the father of Hon. Charles H. Allen, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and grandfather of Mrs. George Wood Logan.

Charles McEntee, brother of Lieut. Girard L. M. McEntee, Jr., 9th Inf., died at his home, 99 Chestnut street, Kingston, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1903.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Percy, wife of Surg. H. T. Percy, U.S.N., is in Washington, D.C., at the Bancroft, for the winter.

Lieut. A. J. Woude, 6th Cav., on leave, is visiting at 1743 W. 24th street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Col. C. E. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, a resident of Glen Ridge, N.J., reached his 64th birthday on Jan. 6.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Devereux, U.S.A., on leave from Cabana Barracks, Cuba, is visiting at Rosemont, Pa.

Gen. M. V. Sheridan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sheridan have taken apartments at the Cairo, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Randolph Bayne, of Staten Island, N.Y., have been in Washington, D.C., on a short visit to Mrs. Stewart Van Vleet, the aunt of Mrs. Bayne.

Lieut. Rush S. Wells, 8th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Wells, who were married at Governors Island, N.Y., last week, are now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where they will reside for the winter.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., at the annual banquet of the New Jersey Society of Sons of the American Revolution held in Newark, N.J., Jan. 3 responded to the toast "Virginia and New Jersey in the Revolution."

Army officers lately registering in New York are Capt. T. W. Moore, Major A. R. Paxton, Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Capt. W. M. Cruikshank, Grand Hotel; Major G. E. Bushnell, Capt. A. S. Brooks, Murray Hill; Lieut. C. R. Jones, Col. J. M. Moore, Imperial.

Major Theodore John Eckerson, U.S.A., retired, enters upon his eighty-third year on Jan. 22, 1903. His active service in the Army amounts to forty-four years and eight months, prior to his retirement for age Jan. 22, 1885—in all sixty-two years, eight months.

"An American officer, Hubbard Wigmore, has conceived the idea of practicing the martial arts of Japan, such as jujitsu, fencing, etc.," Japan in America says. "He has applied to the Japan Martial Art Society for admission, through the American Consul in Yokohama." Probably the officer intended is Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, U.S.A., a.d.c. to General Davis.

Among the Navy people who have recently registered at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., are Lieut. and Mrs. Chester, Lieut. and Mrs. Strauss and Lieut. and Mrs. Bullard and son. Professor Hendrickson, of the Naval Academy, gave a dinner to a few guests on Christmas night. Rear Admiral John Schouler, retired, entertained a number of friends at dinner at the hotel on Jan. 3. A hop was given on New Year's eve, which was attended by a large number of Navy people.

A beautiful dinner was given at Vancouver Barracks on Christmas eve, by Major and Mrs. A. B. Dyer to several young people of the post. The table was artistically decorated. In the center stood a tiny Christmas tree, around the base of which were large bows of red ribbon. The souvenirs for the ladies were red satin boxes filled with candy, and for the gentlemen cigars tied with scarlet ribbon. The guests included the Misses Green, Johnson and Chynoweth, and Lieutenants Cranstoun, Carr and Waldo.

Rear Admiral G. B. Balch, U.S.N., who, since his retirement in 1883, has been residing in Baltimore, Md., reached his 82d birthday on Jan. 3, 1903. Despite his years, and full 46 years of the most arduous and active service in the Navy before his retirement, 20 years ago, Admiral Balch enjoys most excellent health, is quite active and rugged, and bids fair to live many years yet. He was born in Tennessee in 1821, and was appointed a midshipman in his 16th year, joining the old sloop Cyane, spending three years on her in a cruise abroad.

Writing from Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., on Jan. 1 a correspondent says: "With the dawn of the new year and closing of the yule-tide season none has enjoyed their holiday dinners more than the Ordnance Detachment of this command. With abundant sunshine and balmy air all were able to enjoy the outdoor pleasures on the occasion. As usual, eating, drinking and merrymaking were the chief occupation on these days, and bright eyes, flushed cheeks and the merry laugh all testified to the good will of all towards their commanding officer, Major David A. Lyle, U.S.A., for his generosity in furnishing the sumptuous dinners at his own personal expense and under the directions of the ladies of his household. They likewise gave a kind remembrance to all the married families on and off the reservation. It is not necessary to say that such pleasures are rare, and that it lifts the shadow off the soldier's life and makes him a better man for future duty. Among the many good things enjoyed on these festivals were the following: Roast turkey with dressing and gravy, roast chicken with dressing, cold sliced pork, sweet, baked and Irish potatoes, celery, salads, beets, pickles, fruit, assorted grapes, jellies, pies, plum pudding with sauce, coffee, cream, bread and butter."

A son, George Dakin Crosby, was born to the wife of Capt. H. B. Crosby, 14th U.S. Cav., at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29 last.

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, 9th Inf., recently from Manila, joined at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., on Jan. 3.

Lieut. C. L. Fisher, A.C., lately at Fort Freemont, S.C., arrived at Dallas, Tex., this week for recruiting duty in that city.

Major Henry P. Ritzius, U.S.A., retired, whose permanent residence is Denver, Col., reached his 64th birthday on Jan. 3.

Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th U.S. Inf., should be addressed at The Westminster, 17th and Q streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, 9th Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, has been called to Rondout, N.Y., by serious illness in his family.

Gen. S. M. Whitale, U.S.A., who is enjoying the calm of retirement at Washington, D.C., after a busy military life, reached his 64th birthday on Jan. 9.

Lieut. C. C. Pullis, Art. Corps, has taken charge of Fort Adams, R.I., of instruction in athletics, which is now being pushed vigorously at all military posts.

The Rev. Eugene McDonald, a Roman Catholic priest officiating at Redbank, N.J., has been appointed a chaplain in the Navy. He was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in 1887.

Mr. William St. John Broderick, the British Secretary of State for War, was married at London Jan. 5 to Miss Madeline Stanley. Many Americans were present at the ceremony.

Col. John J. O'Connell, 3d U.S. Inf., with his wife and daughter are at The Chapin, 1415 Chapin street, Washington, D.C., with Mrs. O'Connell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. LeBoutillier, until Feb. 1.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., is spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. Mason, in New York at the Highlands, 154 East 91st street, during the absence of her husband in the Philippines.

Lieut. E. C. Ecker, 9th Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Porter, N.Y., from Fort Niagara to take charge of the supply department at the former post to enable the 3d Battalion, 14th Inf., to get ready for the Philippines.

Lieut. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., has been detached from the New Orleans, Asiatic Station, and ordered to his home. It will be remembered he married a Honolulu belle, the daughter of Capt. Andrew Full.

Lieut. Col. L. V. Casiar, Art. Corps, left Governor's Island this week to assume command of Fort Greble, R.I., amid the good wishes of his friends on the island, with whom he has been associated for about three years.

Medical Inspector Franklin B. Stephenson, U.S.N., who has been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, entered the Service March 14, 1873, being appointed from Pennsylvania. He has been on duty at Portsmouth, N.H.

Captain and Mrs. Pendleton entertained the officers and ladies of the Washington Navy Yard and Marine Barracks at a small tea on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6, to meet their friend Miss Margaret Dale, who is with Mr. John Drew's company now playing in Washington.

Lieut. Andrew E. Kalbach, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Chicago, has resigned. Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Crowninshield have recommended that the resignation be accepted, and Lieutenant Kalbach has been ordered home from the West Indies with that purpose in view. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in 1892.

Major General Chaffee and Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, aid, rejoined at Governor's Island Jan. 8 from a visit of inspection to Fort Porter and Plattburgh Barracks to ascertain the fitness in all respects for active service of the battalion of the 14th Infantry at the former post and the entire 23d Infantry at the latter post, now under orders to proceed this spring to the Philippines.

A paragraph in one of the daily papers says: "Arthur Sherburne Hardy, our Minister to Spain, swells the list of those who have combined letters with diplomacy. His 'Passé Rose' won success, and he has a new novel ready for publication." There is nothing passé about any of the writings of Hardy and his "Passé-Rose" and "But yet a Woman" still retain their popularity among the best romances in the English language. The first instalment of Mr. Hardy's new story appears in the Atlantic monthly for January. It is entitled "His Daughter First."

On New Year's day the non-commissioned officers and men of the recruiting service stationed at Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., presented their retiring officer, Capt. H. N. Royden, 26th Inf., with a very handsome silver smoking set. Sergt. B. F. Miller made the presentation with a very appropriate speech, expressing their esteem for Captain Royden as well as sorrow at his approaching departure. Captain Royden was much pleased with this token from his men and thanked them in a very hearty manner. Captain Royden has been ordered before the retiring board at Omaha.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Jan. 7: Major Chas. Shaler, U.S.A.; Pay Insp. Reah Frazer, U.S.N.; Lieut. T. J. Senn, U.S.N.; Col. M. B. Hughes, U.S.A.; Major R. B. Turner, U.S.A.; Comdr. R. G. Demig, U.S.N.; Col. A. G. Henissee, U.S.A.; Comdr. E. D. Tausig, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tausig; Col. E. B. Williston, U.S.A.; Lieut. Carl H. Muller, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. K. LaMotte, U.S.A.; Gen. Chas. Bird, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bird; Col. E. P. Ewers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ewers, Lieut. O. W. Relhorst, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., is expected to arrive in New York next week on another short visit on private business. He is quoted as saying: "My visit has nothing to do with the shipping combine. If the Morgans had paid me the compliment of offering me something in that connection, which they have not, I should have been obliged to decline. However, in addition to attending to private business, I am going to have another good look around, though I must be back in London for the opening of Parliament in February."

Members of Co. A, 24th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Harrison, Montana, express great satisfaction with the roast turkey and other choice viands they were enabled to enjoy on Christmas Day, and a correspondent at the post says: "Too much credit cannot be given to Q.M. Sergt. Charles Mathew for the able manner in which he maneuvered his cooks, Bridgewater and McKinney, and assistant cook Franklin Tucker. Privates Harris, Vance, Mers, Atey, Privates Bailey, Jackson, Thomas and W. Jones waited on the tables, and their service would have done credit to any first-class hotel in America."

The death of Major Gletworth, the only American serving in the Austrian army, was announced from Vienna, Jan. 8.

The California Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S., will hold a ladies' night social meeting and banquet, Wednesday, Jan. 14, at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Yates, parents of Lieut. Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf., have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. H. N. Royden at their home in Omaha, Neb.

Gen. Russell A. Alger was nominated by acclamation for United States Senator, to succeed himself, at the Republican legislative caucus on Jan. 7, at Lansing, Mich.

Gunner V. R. Compson, U.S.N., of U.S.S. Alliance, spent the holidays as a guest of G. C. McDermott, gunner in charge of Fort Lafayette, New York, and Mrs. McDermott.

Capt. Philip R. Ward, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Ward, who are visiting with Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., at Oswego, N.Y., expect to go to Key West Barracks, Fla., in a few weeks.

The German Ambassador, Von Holleben, has presented to Secretary Moody the recently appointed naval attaché, Capt. Erwin Schaefer, of the German navy, and this officer will enter upon his duties at once.

Lieut. Wilson W. Buchanan, U.S.N., has been designated to command the U.S.S. Hist, relieving Lieut. Victor Blue, U.S.N., who has been ordered home, and will be placed on waiting orders for a short period.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Root have accepted invitations to a banquet to be given by the Republican League of Canton, Ohio, on Jan. 27 in celebration of the birthday anniversary of the late President McKinley.

Miss Kate Griswold, of Islip, L.I., an aged lady, recently found a gold pen among her effects which had belonged to Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U.S.A., and sent it to President Roosevelt, who courteously acknowledged the receipt and sent her his photograph.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, U.S.A., who has been in command at Fort Adams since his recent promotion, relinquished command on retirement Jan. 5. Major J. P. Wisner, Art. Corps, is now in command, but doubtless a colonel of Artillery will soon be assigned to Adams.

At the meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O. L.L.U.S., to be held in St. Paul on Jan. 13, after supper a paper will be read by companion Gen. Lewis A. Grant, entitled, "The Second Division, 6th Corps, at Cedar Creek." Col. John J. Clague, U.S.A., retired, is among the candidates for membership to be balloted for.

Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter, U.S.N., has been detached from duty in charge of the Naval Station at Port Isabel, P.I., and has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Piscataqua, relieving Lieut. Lewis B. Jones, U.S.N., who in turn a short time since relieved Lieut. Harry A. Field, U.S.N. This latter officer is now in command of the General Alava.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, A.G., U.S.A., has accepted an invitation to serve as grand marshal for the parade and dedicatory ceremonies incident to the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase, to be held at St. Louis April 30 next. He has selected Major Edward A. Godwin, 10th Cav., as his chief of staff for that occasion. Major Godwin is now on duty at the exposition grounds at St. Louis.

President Roosevelt has declined to accept the resignation of Lieut. Algernon Sartoris, 10th U.S. Inf., at present in the Philippines, unless good and sufficient reasons for the tender are furnished by the officer. Lieutenant Sartoris is a son of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and a grandson of the late Julia Dent Grant, widow of Gen. U.S. Grant. Secretary Root, on Jan. 7, cabled Lieutenant Sartoris that no action would be taken until a statement had been received from him of the reasons for his desire to leave the Army.

An interesting account of "How the United States opened Japan to the World" appears in "Japan and America" for December, written by William Spelden, one of the handful of survivors of Commodore Perry's expedition. Mr. Spelden was clerk to his father, who was selected by Commodore Perry as purser of the U. S. S. Mississippi, and kept a diary of the interesting events he witnessed, on which the present article is based. After his return from Japan in 1855 Mr. Spelden went officially to China, where, at Hong, he was in charge of the United States Naval Department until 1864. He is now employed in the Marine division of the Customs service at New York.

Comdr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., in the course of a lecture before the Geographical Society of Philadelphia on the evening of Jan. 7, stated that if \$150,000 were placed at his disposal for expenses he would willingly undertake another expedition to the Arctic region: summer in a final effort to reach the North Pole. He declared that the discovery of the pole was entirely practicable, but expressed the opinion that there was no land there and that it could be reached by securing a footing on the north shore of Grinnell Land with sufficient supplies to support a dash across the ice packs. Commander Peary expressed his belief that he had reached the furthest point of land toward the pole during his last expedition, and that a trip over the ice to the northward would realize his dream of discovery during sixteen years.

A delegation of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are inmates of the U.S. Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C., waited upon Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, U.S.A., retired, on Dec. 22, and presented to him an address, in view of the fact that he had been relieved from command of the Home. "We beg to assure you," the address to General Ruggles states, "that this is no formal compliment paid by subordinates to a superior, but a genuine and spontaneous expression of our high appreciation of your character as a man, and of your conduct in the very responsible and dignified office you have so long and successfully filled." The committee signing the address were: Charles H. Preston, James J. Thomas, John S. Hoover, William H. Anderson, Edward Slaughter, Richard B. Dickerson, Augustus Williams and Jacob Moore. At the conclusion of its reading a set of resolutions passed at a meeting of Henry Wilson Post No. 17, G.A.R., at the U.S. Soldiers' Home, were presented to General Ruggles, regretting the severance of his official relation with the Home, and expressing appreciation of his deep concern for the welfare and comfort of those placed in his charge during his administration of nearly five years, and of the many reforms and improvements he has introduced. General Ruggles was visibly affected at these expressions of affection and gratitude on the part of the old soldiers at the Home. He referred to the ties which bind the old officers and men of the Army as something unique and not understood outside the Service. He spoke of his plans for the extension of the Home, and for many improvement which he hoped his successor would be enabled to carry on, and then gave a hearty handshake to each member of the delegation.

Gen. A. B. Carey, U.S.A., and family, have gone on a visit to Orlando, Fla.

Major J. S. Loud, U.S.A., retired, is now located at 3209 Thirteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Col. S. E. Tillman, U.S.A., professor at the Military Academy, sailed for France, Jan. 8, on the steamship La Lorraine.

The many friends of Mrs. C. H. Whipple, Jr., will be pained to hear of her serious illness at her mother's home in New Orleans.

Mrs. Crosby, widow of Admiral Crosby, gave a beautiful dinner in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 6, in honor of her daughter, Miss Jean Crosby.

Major E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf., lately in San Francisco, has come east to New York for board duty, and is at present visiting at New Brighton, Staten Island.

Captain Pendleton, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Pendleton gave a delightful tea at the Washington Navy Yard on Jan. 6, in honor of their guest, Miss Margaret Dale.

Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf., at present on leave at Atlantic City, N.J., will shortly leave there for Plattsburg Barracks to await the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines.

Capt. Geo. H. McManus, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 4, to report to the Quartermaster General for duty in the Q.M.D., under recent assignment.

A card club has been inaugurated in Washington, D.C., composed of the Army ladies. Mrs. Carter, wife of General Carter is the president, they meet every Monday at the different homes.

Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston and Lieut. George T. Summerlin, both of the Army, were the guests of honor at a banquet given to a party of 100 business men by Messrs. Robert S. and Thomas E. Murphy at Johnstown, Pa., on the evening of Jan. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Merriam entertained at a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 6. Among their guests were Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Audenried, Rear Admiral Kenny, U.S.N., and Colonel Biddle, U.S.A.

Capt. David Price, Art. Corps, relinquished duty on the staff of the commanding officer Artillery District of Charleston, to enable him to leave Fort Getty for Fort Caswell, N.C., and go with the 38th Company to the Philippines.

Among the guests at a reception given by Governor Hunt of Porto Rico at the Governor's Palace, San Juan, on the evening of Dec. 24 in honor of the debut of his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hunt, were the following: Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Higginson, Sumner, Taylor, Coghlan and Crowninshield, Capt. James H. Dayton and Paym. Philip V. Mohun, all of the Navy, and Captains Eben Swift, Albert C. Blunt and John M. Field, all of the Army.

The appointment by the President of Capt. Louis B. Lawton, 26th Inf., to the vacancy in the grade of major in the Judge Advocate General's Department, resulting from the recent death of Lieut. Col. J. N. Morrison, is regarded as being particularly fitting by the War Department, in view of this officer's distinguished service in the Chinese campaign. Major Lawton was with Colonel Liscum's troops in the assault on Tientsin, and was badly wounded. The injury received by Major Lawton has been pronounced permanent by the Army surgeons, and he will have to be placed on the retired list.

The Army will lose one of its most charming and attractive daughters when Miss Edith Woodruff becomes the bride of Mr. Roger Williams. Miss Woodruff has just returned from a two years' stay in the Philippines, where she was a great belle, no social event being complete without her. She is the daughter of Col. C. A. Woodruff, the "Chauncey Dewey of the Army," and one of the most popular officers in it. Her oldest brother was honor graduate of his class at West Point, and is now doing fine work in the Philippines. Another brother is in his first year at the Naval Academy, and a sister is the wife of Lieut. Malin Craig, 6th Cav., aide to General Bell. Mr. Williams is a promising young man in the sugar business.

A meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association was held on Thursday, Jan. 8, at the residence of Miss Helen Miller Gould, in New York City, the president, Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin, presiding. The report of the secretary-treasurer, Miss Letitia Craig O'Neill, was read, and addresses followed by the guests of honor of the occasion, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and Col. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy. Colonel Mills spoke with warm appreciation of the work of the association, and characterized the United States Army as a body of men well worthy of every effort in their behalf. Admiral Barker, who followed Colonel Mills, spoke of the Naval Branch building at Sands street, Brooklyn, and of the great good it had done among the sailors of the Navy, who return from a long voyage to find there a welcome and a home. Mr. William B. Millar, senior secretary of the Army and Navy Department, gave an outline of the work done by the association, speaking with great enthusiasm and entire knowledge of the facts. On a recent occasion, he said, every bed in the Sands street house was filled, a hundred men slept on the floor, and a hundred were turned away for lack of accommodations, which shows both how much the work of the association is appreciated and how much need there is for further increase in its facilities by generous support. He also told how a party of twenty-two sailors came on all the way from Boston in order to spend a Sunday in what they spoke of as "their home" in Brooklyn. The association is making an earnest effort to secure an endowment fund of at least \$300,000 for the Sands street house, to assure its future and place it upon a firm foundation.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The House on Jan. 6 passed S. 1359, providing for an increase to \$40 of the pension for total loss of hearing.

The Senate has agreed to a resolution providing that there be reprinted for the use of the Senate the "Views of Commodore George W. Melville, Chief Engineer of the Navy, as to the strategic and commercial value of the Nicaraguan Canal, the future control of the Pacific Ocean," etc. And in connection therewith an article by the same author published in the North American Review of March, 1898, "On the future of the Pacific." Senator Morgan, who introduced the resolution, said that there is but a single copy of the very valuable and scientific document of Admiral Melville now in the library, and there is a very large demand for it.

Mr. Stewart has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the bill for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, authorizing the Sec-

retary of War to construct, equip and operate railroads in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of protecting life and property and maintaining a stable government, to construct and equip not less than 300 miles each year for ten years; the money necessary to carry this provision into effect to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Mr. Stewart also submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what effect, in his opinion, an adequate system of railroads in the Philippine Islands would have upon the cost of maintaining law and order and protecting life and property in those islands, and whether, in his opinion, the expense of protecting life and property and maintaining a stable government would be reduced by such a system of railroads in a sum sufficient to equal the interest on the money necessary to build and operate such roads.

Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi, has submitted to the Senate intended amendments to H.R. 15343 to promote the efficiency of the militia, to make it unlawful for any officer to command or direct any private to perform any service for his or another's private benefit or advantage, any officer charged with such conduct to be tried by a court-martial, one-half the members of which shall be private soldiers, and upon conviction to be cashiered. Also that in every trial of a private soldier at least one-half of the members of the court-martial shall be private soldiers of the same class of military service as the private soldier on trial. Also that in every trial of an officer for alleged maltreatment or mistreatment of a private soldier at least one-half of the members of the court-martial before whom such officer shall be tried shall be private soldiers.

Mr. Lodge has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the Sundry Civil bill to appropriate \$2,500,000 to enable the government of the Philippine Islands to advance money for the purchase of draft animals to be used in re-stocking farms of said islands.

The Secretary of War has forwarded for the consideration of Congress in connection with the Army bill a plan for the reorganization of the Hospital Corps, prepared by the Surgeon General of the Army, and providing for a revised classification of enlisted men under titles more in accord with those used to designate the enlisted man in other branches of the Service. The proposed reorganization would permit the application of the same amount of money as now provided in the following manner: 300 sergeants, first class, at \$540, \$162,000; 300 sergeants, at \$300, \$90,000; 20 corporals, at \$240, \$4,800; 1,000 privates, first class, at \$216, \$345,600; 875 privates, at \$192, \$168,000; Total, \$770,400. By the foregoing distribution of the amount to be appropriated for the Hospital Corps there would be an actual gain of 95 in the personnel at no additional cost to the Government. The only change suggested in the interior economy of the organization is to provide a practical examination to the grade of corporal, which rank it is desired to introduce in order to furnish proper positions for a number of valuable members of the corps who have the capacity to control men, and yet very frequently are not sufficiently educated to pass an examination for promotion to the higher grades. Secretary Root endorses the proposed arrangement as likely to be of material benefit to an important branch of the Service.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the House the following proviso, as necessary to be included in the Army appropriation bill now pending before the Committee on Military Affairs: "Contract surgeons and contract dental surgeons on duty in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico may transfer or assign their pay accounts when due and payable in the methods now provided by regulations for commissioned officers of the Army." The proposed legislation was strongly recommended by Gen. George M. Randall, formerly commanding the Department of Alaska, and has received the endorsement of the Paymaster General of the Army. It is necessary, under existing law, as construed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, contract surgeons and contract dental surgeons are classified as civilian employees of the Government, and because of such classification are not permitted to assign their pay accounts under the provisions of regulations on the subject for commissioned officers of the Army. Such condition works hardship in remote and inaccessible places where it is impracticable to submit vouchers to a paymaster. The Secretary of War has also submitted to the House a proposed amendment to the Army appropriation bill, authorizing a credit of \$32.85 to Capt. C. H. Conrad, 3d Cav., paid for extra duty service.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the House an estimate of \$110,000 appropriation required for land for a target range at Fort Snelling, Minn.; also an estimate of \$485,000 for a submarine cable connecting the headquarters Department of the Columbia with military garrisons in southeastern Alaska.

The House on Jan. 8 took up the Philippine Constabulary bill, and by the narrow margin of one vote at the end of a four hours' discussion refused to amend radically its provisions, one result of which would have been the enforced retirement of Captain Allen, the present chief of the force, whom it is particularly desired to retain. The bill was then passed without revision.

Senator Hoar on Jan. 8 introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the officers and men of Company C, 9th Infantry, for the courage and heroism displayed at the massacre of Balangiga. A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General Chaffee and the officers and men engaged in the Chinese expedition was introduced by Senator Foraker.

The bill providing for the retirement of Naval Constr. Richmond P. Hobson, of Merrimack fame, came up in the Senate on Jan. 8, but went over. Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) objected to its consideration, on the ground that the official examining board's report showed that Constructor Hobson had had trouble with his eyes, but was fit for duty. Mr. Cockrell said it was merely a question of making the Senate a court of appeals in cases affecting the physical condition of Army and Navy officers. There were boards provided for that, and Commander Hobson should apply for examination.

Secretary Root has prepared a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to let, by charter-party or otherwise, the Army transports belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, for terms of three years to the highest bidders. It is stipulated that the vessels shall carry the flag of the United States, that the Government may, upon giving notice, resume possession of them whenever they are required for military purposes, and that they shall be entitled to American registry. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of War to contract with the charterers of Army transports for the transportation of officers and men of the Army and employees of the War Department and Insular Governments, and for the conveyance of military supplies of all kinds between the United States and its insular possessions. The bill embodies the features set forth in a memorandum prepared for the Secretary of War by Col. W. S. Patten, Deputy Quartermaster General, U.S.A.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will report

favorably, without amendment. House bill 15066, to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons, of the United States. This bill passed the House last session.

The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to the House an additional estimate of \$7,500 for the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., to be included in the Naval Appropriation bill.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6697, Mr. McNery—Authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Navy to place the name of Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg on the retired list of the Navy, with the pay of his said rank from Jan. 13, 1902, as for incapacity resulting from long and faithful service in the line of duty and from sickness and exposure therein, as provided for in section 1588 of the Revised Statutes.

S. 6709, Mr. Martin—To protect the monuments already erected on the battlefields of Bull Run, Va.

S. 6715, Mr. McComas—To establish a permanent military camp ground in the vicinity of Oakland, Garrett County, Md., the tract of land known as the "Oakland camp site," containing 15,000 acres. Appropriates \$500,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary.

S. 6716, Mr. McComas—To place tablets upon certain historic sites in the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

S. 6746, Mr. Burrows—Authorizes the appointment of Creighton Churchill, now an ensign on the retired list of the Navy, to the grade and rank of lieutenant on the active list of the Navy, as of date March 3, 1899, and to place his name in the register of the Navy next after that of his classmate, Ford Hopkins Brown, subject to examination.

S. 6751, Mr. Dolliver—For the establishment and organization of a nurse corps of trained women nurses in the United States Navy.

S. 6786, Mr. Scott—To recognize and promote the efficiency of Army chaplains. That the President may, from time to time, select from among the chaplains of the Army any chaplains having not less than ten years' service, who shall have been commended as worthy of special distinction for exceptional efficiency by the regimental or post and department commanders with whose commands they have served as chaplains, and may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, promote such regimental or artillery chaplains to be chaplains with the rank, pay and allowances of major, provided that the number promoted shall not at any time exceed fifteen; and that the remaining chaplains shall have the rank, pay and allowances of captain of the staff, mounted. Sec. 2. That all officers provided for in this act shall have a uniform designation in official address as chaplains of their respective regiments or of the Artillery Corps. Sec. 3. That nothing in this act shall be construed as depriving any chaplain of his commission in the Army, or as interfering with the existing law pertaining to regimental and corps assignments or transfers. Sec. 4. Repeals all law inconsistent with the act. Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

S. 6791, Mr. Quay—Making it a misdemeanor for persons to unlawfully use or wear the insignia or button of the Spanish-American war veterans, the insignia or rosette of the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish-American War, or the official decorations of Spanish-American war societies.

H. Res. 369, Mr. Roberts—Directing the Committee on Printing to consider and report on the propriety of publishing the military and naval record of the War of 1812, of the Mexican War, and the several Indian wars, in the same style as that of the Rebellion Records.

H.R. 15449—The general staff bill, passed by the House on Jan. 7, will be found on page 450 of this issue.

H.R. 16463, Mr. Brick—To create a commission to investigate the expediency and practicability of establishing public rifle ranges throughout the United States.

H.R. 16328, Mr. Parker—To restore the sale of fermented malt beverages and light wines to soldiers on Army transports and in post exchanges under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Repeals Sec. 17, of the act entitled "An Act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1899, and section 38, of an act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901. Sec. 2. The fermented malt beverages and light wines, but no ardent spirits, may be sold in post exchanges and on transports under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

H.R. 16465, Mr. Bankhead—To give full credit for their commissioned services to all officers appointed in the Army since April 21, 1888. Be it enacted that all first and second lieutenants appointed under the provisions of section 28 of "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901, or appointed between April 21, 1888, and Feb. 2, 1901, shall take rank in their respective grades according to seniority as determined by length of prior commissioned service in the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States, except in so far as they may have lost rank by sentences of court-martial or by voluntary transfer, and the date of acceptance of commission and date of enrollment shall govern in determining such commissioned service.

A reception will be given by the Army and Navy Club to Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 15, 1903, at 9 o'clock. The following named gentleman appointed by the board of governors will have charge of the reception: William Henry White, Chairman; Commodore Charles H. Loring, U.S.N. (ret.); Col. James N. Wheeler, U.S.A. (ret.); Robert W. Leonard, Lieut. Col. Francis S. Dodge, U.S.A.; Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Major Edward E. Hardin, U.S.A.; Ivan Tailor, J. Fred Pierson, Gilbert H. McKibbin, Col. Charles I. Wilson, U.S.A. (ret.); William S. Cogswell, William C. Church, Major Henry H. Benham, U.S.A.; Charles S. Coyle, A. Noel Blakeman, George DeForest Barton, Secretary.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., Chairman of the Football Committee of the United States Military Academy, was in Washington Jan. 1 to confer with the Navy Department regarding the football game of next season between the West Point and Annapolis teams. He is quoted as ridiculing the report that the War Department intended to stop the annual game between the Academy teams. Captain Pierce says: "Not only will you find West Point and Annapolis mixing it up on the football field in Philadelphia next fall, but you will find a squad in every Army post in the country. It's a soldiers game, the game for soldiers, and the soldiers will stick to it."

Appointments to the Military Academy: Wm. E. Shedd, Jr., Danville, Ill.; Guy F. Rharer, Elkhart, Ind.; S. F. Heim, Plymouth, Ind.; Ray B. Silverman, Goshen, Ind.; James A. O'Connor, Seney, Mich.; E. J. Moses, Burnet, Texas; R. D. Patterson, N.J.; R. H. Somers, alt., Sewell, N.J.

1st Lieut. James F. McKinley, 14th Cav., a nephew of the late President McKinley, has voluntarily relinquished his position as aide on the staff of Major-Gen. S. B. M. Young, president of the Army War College Board, in order that he may accompany his regiment to the Philippines. His place on General Young's staff has not yet been filled.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief, Theodore Roosevelt, President.
 Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
 Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
 Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
 Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.
 CROOK—Arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 28.
 DIX—Sailed from Seattle Dec. 31 for Manila.
 INGALLS—At Manila.
 KILPATRICK—At San Francisco.
 LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.
 MCLELLAN—Arrived at New York Nov. 30.
 MEALE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.
 SHAWARD—Arrived at Manila Sept. 28.
 SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 1 for Manila.
 SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila Dec. 28.
 SUMNER—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 10.
 THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 22.
 WARREN—At San Francisco.
 WRIGHT—At Manila.

S.O. JAN. 8, H.Q.A.

Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, commissary, to Omaha, Neb. Leave granted Col. Edwin B. Atwood, A.Q.M., extended to include Feb. 24. 2d Lieut. Isaac W. Molony, 2d Inf., transferred to 14th Inf., and will join. Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., will proceed to West Point and report of the superintendent of the Military Academy for duty. Leave of three months is granted Capt. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf. Major Wilber E. Wilder, Cav., A.A.G., and Capt. George A. Skinner, Asst. Surg., are detailed as members of an Army retiring board to meet at St. Paul, Minn., vice Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Deputy Q.M.G., and Lieut. Col. Blair Taylor, Deputy Surg. Gen., relieved. Capt. Louis B. Lawton, 26th Inf., is directed to report to Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe, president of the Army Retiring Board at St. Paul, for examination. The leave granted Lieut. Col. John J. O'Connell, 3d Inf., is extended one month.

G.O. 2, JAN. 8, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

Publishes order No. 1233 of the Postmaster General, relating to foreign mail. All mail matter originating in United States for Cuba, Guam, the Philippines of Tutula shall be subject to United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 6, 1903, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

The following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Veteran's provided for in section 30, act of Feb. 2, 1901, may transfer or assign their pay accounts after they become due in the same manner as officers of the Army. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Sent to the Senate Jan. 5.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate, to be judge advocate with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Dec. 18, 1902, vice Morrison, deceased.

Nominations Received by the Senate Jan. 6, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Louis B. Lawton, 26th Inf., to be judge advocate with the rank of major, Jan. 5, 1903, vice Carbaugh, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Lewis Worthington Moseley, at large, to be second lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1902, vice Wade, 10th Inf., promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. William P. Vose, A.C., to be colonel, Dec. 20, 1902, vice Hasbrouck, appointed brigadier general.
 Major Walter Howe, A.C., to be lieutenant colonel, Dec. 20, 1902, vice Vose, promoted.

Capt. Adam Slaker, A.C., to be major, Dec. 20, 1902, vice Howe, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, A.C., to be captain, Dec. 20, 1902, vice Slaker, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Kenneth C. Masteller, A.C., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1902, vice Kelton, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf., to be major, Dec. 20, 1902, vice Howland, 29th Inf., retired.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 7, 1903.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

General Officer.

Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, assistant adjutant general, to be brigadier general, Jan. 6, 1903, vice Hasbrouck, retired.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

G.O. 1, JAN. 6, 1903, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, in order to make the efficiency reports of officers of the Army as complete and comprehensive as possible, all division, department, district and brigade commanders and all chiefs of staff departments, the superintendent of the Military Academy and commanding officers of all service schools will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army the originals, or authenticated copies, of all matters bearing on this subject relative to Army officers on the active list, as hereinafter directed.

The classes of information desired are commendatory indorsements, orders, letters and telegrams from superiors, which would indicate the officer's efficiency and his capacity, in their opinion, for both military and civil work. The latter refers to officers who have been doing duty of a civil character in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands. Also information relative to engagements, skirmishes and campaigns in which he has participated. Information is also desired upon all matters affecting the officer's character as an officer and a gentleman, such as reprimands, letters or indorsements of admonition from superiors and reports of inspectors relative to an officer's character or the manner in which he has performed his duties. Also results of trial of officers by military or civil courts and investigations by courts of inquiry or boards. Also reports relative to any officers who evade the payment of their just debts and obligations. This latter is not intended to apply to a case where the officer may have had but a few bills forwarded through military channels, and which he has promptly paid, but to cases where the officer has shown palpable neglect in the payment of his just obligations or in contracting obligations which he could not reasonably expect to satisfy. Commanding officers should exercise great care in this matter.

Information is also desired where officers are inclined to the excessive use of intoxicants or drugs.

In forwarding reports great care should be taken to forward such explanation relative to matter of criticism as may have been submitted in behalf of the officers affected.

This information is desired from the Division of the

Philippines, China, Cuba, and the District of Porto Rico, from the date of their occupation by our forces, and from sources in the United States as far back as Jan. 1, 1899.

All officers are also invited to forward to the Adjutant General of the Army any authenticated information relative to this matter which might be suitable to enter upon their efficiency records. The character of duties and the manner in which each case has been formed is desired.

Hereafter all division, department, district and brigade commanders, the chiefs of staff departments, the superintendent of the Military Academy and commanding officers of service schools will forward the current information herein referred to, quarterly, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The foregoing instructions in no way affect the rendition of the usual efficiency reports required from officers and commanding officers on June 30 of each year.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
 H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

BARNUM COURT OF INQUIRY.

G.O. 46, DEC. 29, 1902, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The court of inquiry of which Col. James Miller, 2d Inf., is president, convened upon the request of Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., to meet at Fort Riley, to investigate certain allegations as to the official conduct of the said Captain Barnum, made by Major Chas. G. Ayres, 8th Cav., in endorsement dated Fort Riley, Kan., Nov. 9, 18 and 22, 1902, on letter from Captain Barnum to the adjutant, Fort Riley, Kan., dated Nov. 8, 1902, has reported its findings and opinions, as follows:

Findings.—The court finds that in the three endorsements of Major Ayres, dated Nov. 9, 18 and 22, 1902, there are two assertions made and reiterated.

1st. That "the commanding officer of Troop M, 8th Cav., did inform the commanding officer, 3d Squadron, 8th Cav., that he did not intend to obey the order relative to passes, but should grant them as he saw fit."

The court finds that this assertion is unsupported even by the evidence of Major Ayres himself.

2d. That Captain Barnum disobeyed the order above stated.

The court finds that there was no disobedience of the said order on the part of Captain Barnum; that, on the contrary, his orders given immediately after the orders of Major Ayres were issued, show unmistakably an intent to carry out the order of the squadron commander exactly and loyally.

Opinion.—The court is of the opinion that Major Ayres in making these assertions was hasty and intemperate, and that, while not imputing to him any intention of making a false statement, the assertions made and reiterated by him were misleading, inaccurate and unwarranted.

In approving the findings of the court the Department Commander feels it incumbent upon him to call to the attention of Major Ayres, that a contentious and capricious manner toward other officers and the making of unfounded and improper assertions in regard to their actions, is highly unmilitary and harmful to the Service.

For an officer to have so acted that a court of inquiry could properly use the language they did in speaking of his conduct, evinces a disposition absolutely opposed to military efficiency and discipline, and subversive of the interests of the Service, seriously impairing his own record.

With these remarks no further action in this case is deemed necessary.

II.—The court of inquiry of which Col. James Miller, 2d Inf., is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Major General Bates.
 E. J. McCLERNAND, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE PAY.

CIRCULAR 63, DEC. 29, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

Continuous Service pay. An application for re-enlistment made within three months does not entitle soldier to continuous Service pay. The benefit provided in section 1254, Revised Statutes, amended by the act of Aug. 1, 1894 (33 Stat., 216), can be obtained only by actual re-enlistment of the soldier before the expiration of the prescribed three months.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell, after going into the details of the case, sums up as follows: "The question in this case is, When did the soldier re-enlist after his honorable discharge at Circle City, on the Yukon River, Alaska, on May 1, 1899. It is shown that on July 15, 1899, within three months after his discharge, he applied to re-enlist and was told that as he had no discharge certificate he could not be re-enlisted, and that he would have to wait until the battery came down the river, which would be about a month. He then proceeded to San Francisco, Cal., where he was actually enlisted Aug. 14, 1899, which was more than three months after his discharge. To entitle him to receive the benefit of 212, 2 Co. K had the best record in this regiment, standing No. 1 in the inf. and, and No. 12 in the Department. First Sergt. A. Warnecke, Co. K, 13th Regiment, stood No. 1 in the Department in skirmish firing, with a percentage of 85.35. In revolver firing, the field staff and band of the 13th Cav. stood No. 1 in the regiment and Department, their average per cent. in all firings being 80.72. The best individual score among the thirty-two officers of the 13th Cav. firing was made by Capt. Chas. W. Fenton, his average percentage for all firings being 97.87. The average per cent. of all the officers of the regiment was 79.11. Of the fifteen officers of the 21st Inf., shooting with the revolver, Capt. William M. Morrow heads the list, with 100 per cent. Their average per cent. was 75.29. The best shot with the revolver among the enlisted men of the 13th Cav. was Private Adolph Rundquist of Troop L, his percentage being 84.85."

G.O. 1, JAN. 5, 1903, DEPT. OF LAKES.
 In accordance with General Orders No. 122, series 1902, Adjutant General's Office, the Headquarters, Band and 2d Battalion, 14th Inf., now stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich., and the 1st Battalion of that regiment, now stationed at Fort Brady, Mich., will be relieved from duty in this Department Feb. 18, 1903, on which date they will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., where they will be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, in time for embarkation on the U.S. Army transport sailing on March 1, 1903, for Manila.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major General Chaffee, Department Commander, accompanied by Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, aid, will proceed to Fort Porter, thence to Plattsburg Barracks, to inspect troops under orders for the Philippines. (Jan. 2, D.E.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Com. Sergt. Charles Cone, Presidio of San Francisco, from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Fort Barrancas to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Dennis McSweeney, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (Dec. 31, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Joseph Thompson, now at Guanajay, Cuba, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough, will report at Cabana Barracks, Havana, Cuba, to relieve Post Com. Sergt. John H. Adams, who will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Max Magen, to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, for duty. (Dec. 31, D. Cal.)

Post Com. Sergt. Isadore Crona will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, Manila, for duty in that division. (Jan. 3, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John H. Stone, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.,

under the provisions of paragraph 3, Circular No. 37, Aug. 25, 1902, from this office.

Men enlisted in the Philippine Islands after March 2, 1901, and discharged in the United States, comprise the only class entitled to transportation and subsistence back to the Philippine Islands, as they come under the provisions of the general law governing travel allowances.

Men discharged in the Philippine Islands and who there re-enlisted prior to March 2, 1901, are, when discharged in the United States, entitled to land-travel allowances only from place of discharge to place of last preceding enlistment in the United States.

Transportation to the Philippine Islands under this order and General Orders No. 15, Feb. 12, 1902, from this office, will, however, not be furnished after the expiration of one year from date of discharge, and persons entitled thereto will be required to embark on the first available transport sailing after date of permit.

The officer issuing the transportation will note that fact on the discharge certificate and the transport quartermaster and commissary the fact that subsistence has been furnished.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
 H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 123, DEC. 31, 1902, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following rules and regulations will be observed in the procuring and accounting for submarine mining property:

Each request from artillery officers for submarine mining property will be sent to the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, who will consolidate them and forward them to the Chief of Artillery. These requests, when approved by the Chief of Artillery, will be referred to the Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, who will then direct their purchase in accordance with law and regulations.

The property will be accounted for on the quarterly returns of ordnance and ordnance stores (Form 1f) immediately after "Tools," under the heading "Submarine mining property," and the quarterly statement (Form 33a) showing the stores on hand should be forwarded through each artillery district commander to the Chief of Artillery direct.

The property will be turned over to the Ordnance Department and the proper receipts and invoices exchanged so that it may be taken up at the beginning of the third quarter of the fiscal year 1902-1903 (Jan. 1, 1903).

Addenda to Form No. 1f, with headings properly printed for the purpose of insertion in the return, are in course of preparation and will be issued in time for the rendering of the return for the quarter referred to in the previous paragraph.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
 H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 38, DEC. 20, DEPT. OF LAKES

In accordance with General Orders No. 122, current series, Adjutant General's Office, the 9th Battery, Field Artillery, now stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be relieved from duty in this department Jan. 20, 1903, on which date it will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., where it will be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, in time for embarkation on the U.S. Army transport sailing on Feb. 1, 1903, for Manila.

G.O. 10, NOV. 19, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., having reported, is announced as A.A.G. of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., aide-de-camp.

G.O. 23, DEC. 25, DIST. PORTO RICO.

Capt. J. T. Crabbs, Q.M., having reported from leave, will resume the duties of chief Q.M. of the district, relieving 2d Lieut. M. E. Locke, Artillery Corps.
 Lieut. Locke will report to the C.O., Artillery District of San Juan, for duty.

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The 17th Battery, Field Artillery, will stand relieved from duty in this department on January 30, 1903, and on that date will proceed by rail from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippines. (Jan. 2, D.T.)

G.O. 20, DEC. 31, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes the results of target firing in the Department for the year 1902.

Troop C, 13th Cav., in target firing with rifles, from 300 to 1,000 yards, stood No. 1 both in the regiment and the Department, and as a regiment the 13th Cav. stood No. 1 in the Department, its average percentage for all firings being 79.8. The 21st Inf. was second, with a percentage of 72.2. Co. K had the best record in this regiment, standing No. 1 in the inf. and, and No. 12 in the Department. First Sergt. A. Warnecke, Co. K, 13th Regiment, stood No. 1 in the Department in skirmish firing, with a percentage of 85.35. In revolver firing, the field staff and band of the 13th Cav. stood No. 1 in the regiment and Department, their average per cent. in all firings being 80.72. The best individual score among the thirty-two officers of the 13th Cav. firing was made by Capt. Chas. W. Fenton, his average percentage for all firings being 97.87. The average per cent. of all the officers of the regiment was 79.11. Of the fifteen officers of the 21st Inf., shooting with the revolver, Capt. William M. Morrow heads the list, with 100 per cent. Their average per cent. was 75.29. The best shot with the revolver among the enlisted men of the 13th Cav. was Private Adolph Rundquist of Troop L, his percentage being 84.85."

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GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major General Chaffee, Department Commander, accompanied by Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, aid, will proceed to Fort Porter, thence to Plattsburg Barracks, to inspect troops under orders for the Philippines. (Jan. 2, D.E.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Com. Sergt. Charles Cone, Presidio of San Francisco, from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Fort Barrancas to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Dennis McSweeney, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (Dec. 31, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Joseph Thompson, now at Guanajay, Cuba, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough, will report at Cabana Barracks, Havana, Cuba, to relieve Post Com. Sergt. John H. Adams, who will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Max Magen, to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, for duty. (Dec. 31, D. Cal.)

Post Com. Sergt. Isadore Crona will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, Manila, for duty in that division. (Jan. 3, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John H. Stone, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.,

vice Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, deputy surg. gen., relieved. (Dec. 31, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Alexander T. McPherson, now at Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., in time to report on Jan. 5, 1903, for duty at that post. (Dec. 9, D. Col.)

Hosp. Steward Leopold David, from duty at Fort Columbus, N.Y., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to relieve Hosp. Steward Wilfrid H. Schuyler, who will be sent to Manila. (Dec. 31, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Patrick O'Brien, now at San Francisco, will report at Fort Miley, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Oscar F. Temple, now at San Francisco, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, and will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to relieve Hosp. Steward William Lyon, who will proceed to Fort McDowell and from there to Manila at the first opportunity. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Geo. F. Adair, having reported, will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for temporary duty, relieving Capt. Henry Page, asst. surg., who will return to Fort Monroe. (Jan. 1, D.E.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Charles Mussawer, on temporary duty at Fort DeSoto, is assigned to permanent duty at that post and relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas. (Jan. 2, D.E.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Frederick G. A. Luhman will be sent to Fort Myer for duty to relieve Act. Hosp. Steward Henry V. Garland, who will be sent to Fort Barrancas for duty. (Jan. 2, D.E.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Ferdinand Perosky will be sent to Fort Wadsworth for duty. (Jan. 2, D.E.)

Act. Hosp. Steward John W. Wells, to report to C.O., Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. (Dec. 31, D.T.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Cont. Surg. Francis M. Wall, Fort Thomas, Ky. (Dec. 29, D.L.)

Capt. G. H. Jones, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, relieving Capt. O. W. Woods, asst. surg., who will return to his proper station, the base hospital, Iloilo. (Nov. 14, D.V.)

Major Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D., will proceed from the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., to the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., via Washington, D.C., on official business pertaining to the establishment of a small-arms factory at the Rock Island Arsenal. (Jan. 3, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Zoticque Rousseau, now at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, will report in person at that arsenal for duty. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward William H. Hubbard, to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila at the first opportunity. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. John J. Riley, asst. surg., to Jackson Barracks, for duty, to relieve Capt. Henry C. Fisher, asst. surg., who will proceed to Baltimore, Md. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Nells J. Bjork, Manila, will proceed to San Francisco. (Jan. 7, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Cont. Surg. George E. Chamberlain. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. William E. Vose, asst. surg., from duty at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty, to relieve Cont. Surg. Carle E. Bentley. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Carle E. Bentley. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Col. Justus M. Brown, asst. surg., is extended to include Feb. 13, 1903. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, asst. surg., is extended one month. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

Par. 1, S.O. 303, Dec. 27, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to 1st Lieut. William J. Lyster, asst. surg., is revoked. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. William J. Lyster, asst. surg., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will report for duty there. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Joseph S. Wilkins, paymaster, is extended to and include Jan. 25, 1903. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

The resignation of Capt. Thaddeus P. Varney, paymaster, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 11, 1903. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Graham D. Fitch, C.E., to New York, and report in person to the superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, for duty at the academy. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Ottomar Schmalzel will report upon expiration of furlough at Fort Wingate, N.M., for duty. (Jan. 7, H.Q.A.)

Ord. Sergt. Patrick M. Karigan, from further duty at Fort Wingate, N.M., to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (Jan. 7, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, signal officer, will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., to inspect and repair the military cables in the New London Artillery District. (Jan. 2, D.E.)

Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, signal officer, will make two trips to Yonkers to inspect submarine cable in process of manufacture there. (Jan. 3, D.E.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

The leave granted Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (Dec. 30, D.L.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

First Lieut. R. F. Jackson, 3d Cav., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for operation and treatment in the hospital at that post. (Dec. 27, D. Col.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., is further extended one month. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major Otto L. Hein, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 10, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Otto L. Hein, 3d Cav. (Dec. 1, D. Col.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. Albert E. Woodson, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (Dec. 31, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Jan. 19, 1903, is granted Chaplain James L. Griffes, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (Dec. 26, D.M.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Jan. 17, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. George T. Summerlin, 4th Cav. (Jan. 7, H.Q.A.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

First Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., now at San Francisco, will proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned in Dept. of Dakota. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Stuart Heintzeman, 6th Cav., now in Washington, D.C., on leave, of which he availed himself at San Francisco, will upon the expiration of said leave proceed to St. Louis, Mo., to Major Edward A. Godwin, 10th Cav., for duty until the arrival of his regiment at its station in the United States, when he will proceed to join it. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Jan. 16, is granted Capt. Edward Anderson, 7th Cav. (Jan. 8, D.E.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1902, is granted Capt. Herman A. Slevert, 9th Cav. (Dec. 13, D. Col.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, 10th Cav., is transferred

at his own request to the 12th Cav., Troop I, and will join that troop upon the expiration of his present leave. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave for ten days on account of sickness, to take effect Jan. 5, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. James Abbott, 12th Cav. (Jan. 3, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav., is extended ten days. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 13th Cav., is extended ten days. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Dec. 29, D.D.)

The leave for twenty days granted 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, 13th Cav., is extended ten days. (Dec. 29, D.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, A.C., from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., to take effect upon the arrival at the academy of Capt. George Blakely, A.C., and will then proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty as adjutant of the artillery support. (Jan. 3, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Jan. 6, 1903, is granted Col. Carle A. Woodruff, A.C. (Jan. 3, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Philip R. Ward, from Field Artillery to the 11th Co., C.A.; Capt. George Blakely, from the 11th Co., C.A., to the unassigned 1st; Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, from the 36th Co., C.A., to Field Artillery; Captain Ward from his present leave will join the company to which transferred; Captain Blakely will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty at the academy. (Jan. 3, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, A.C., is further extended one day. (Jan. 3, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William Lassiter, A.C., Fort Riley, Kan. (Dec. 23, D.M.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, A.C., is extended twenty-three days. (Dec. 2, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 2, 1902, is granted Capt. Percy M. Kessler, A.C. (Dec. 1, D. Col.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. A. B. Warfield, A.C., is extended ten days. (Dec. 15, D.M.)

Capt. E. W. Hubbard, A.C., is detailed ord. officer. (Fort Monroe, Dec. 31.)

Lieut. James Totten, A.C., is appointed post treasurer. (Fort Mansfield, Dec. 31.)

First Lieut. J. M. Dunn is detailed rec-officer. Capt. Malcolm Young is detailed exchange officer. (Fort Hancock, Dec. 31.)

First Lieut. R. K. Cravens is detailed adjutant Q.M. rec. officer, in charge of post exchange, range officer. (Fort Fremont, Dec. 23.)

First Lieut. Roy L. Taylor, A.C., is detailed adj. rec. officer, summary court, ord. and reg. officer; exchange officer and in charge of post school. (Fort Mansfield, Dec. 31.)

First Lieut. T. W. Hollyday is detailed exchange officer. (Fort Getty, Jan. 1.)

Lieut. H. H. Sheen, A.C., is detailed eng. officer. (Fort Barrancas, Jan. 2.)

Lieut. R. O. Mason, A.C., is detailed exchange officer. (Fort Howard, Dec. 31.)

Lieut. W. W. Ballard, A.C., is detailed exchange officer. (Key West Bks., Dec. 30.)

Corps. J. L. Funk and P. Ruddy, 101st Co., Fort Totten, have been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. M. L. Outlaw, 54th Co., Fort Totten, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. J. F. Boland, 51st Co., Fort Slocum, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. A. E. Lloyd, A.C., Fort Monroe, has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. Elmer Russell, 7th Band, Fort Adams, has been appointed chief trumpeter.

Corps. P. Gallagher, E. E. Feehley, H. A. Riley, D. O'Hearn and S. D. Kiser, 16th Co., Fort Fremont, have been promoted to sergeant.

Pvt. James Matson, 93d Co., C.A., tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Stevens, Ore., and found guilty of writing a disrespectful and threatening letter to his post commander, threatening to blow or burn up the post of Fort Stevens, Ore., was sentenced: "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may may direct for a period of five years." (Dec. 8, D. Col.)

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, at his own request, having served more than forty years, is announced. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, A.C., recruiting officer. (Jan. 7, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Leo F. Foster, A.C., in addition to his duties as Q.M. at Fort Getty, S.C., will assume charge of the construction work at that post, relieving Capt. David Price, A.C. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Capt. George W. Helms, 1st Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty until the arrival of his regiment at San Francisco, when he will join it. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 29, 1902, is granted Major Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf. (Dec. 24, D.T.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, jr., 4th Inf., will report to the Army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 7, H.Q.A.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf., is assigned to Plattsburg Barracks for station and duty, to await the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines. (Jan. 8, D.E.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Mills, jr., 7th Inf. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

First Lieut. Charles P. Faulkner, 8th Inf., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty until the arrival at that post of a detachment of forty-three recruits, 8th Inf., which he will take charge of and conduct to Camp Skagway, Alaska, by steamer sailing from Seattle, Wash., about Jan. 6, 1903. (Dec. 29, D. Col.)

The following transfers are made in the 8th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, from Co. H to Co. L; 1st Lieut. Alvin C. Voris, from Co. L to Co. H. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

The leave for ten days granted 2d Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, 9th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (Jan. 2, D.E.)

First Lieut. A. W. Loeb, 9th Inf., is detailed eng. and sig. officer. (Fort Niagara, Jan. 5.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., now at Governors Island, New York, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for station and duty pending the arrival of his regiment in the U.S., and will proceed not later than Feb. 1, 1903, to join station to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf., now on leave, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for assignment to station and duty pending the arrival of his regiment in the U.S., and upon the expiration of his present leave will join station to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, 13th Inf., is further extended six days. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Samson L. Faison, 13th Inf., is further extended ten days. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the 13th Inf.: Capt. Albert B. Scott, from Co. L to Co. E; Capt. Houston V. Evans, from Co. E to Co. L. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Edwin M. Stanton, 13th Inf., is at his own request transferred to the 2d Inf., Co. B, and will join his company. (Jan. 7, H.Q.A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Jan. 10, 1903, is granted Capt. Joseph Frazier, C.S., 14th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Dec. 29, D.L.)

Capt. F. L. Miles, 14th Inf., is detailed instructor in small arms firing; Capt. W. A. Burnside in guard duty and hippology. (Fort Porter, Jan. 6.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for two months is granted Major Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Major Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf., having reported for duty with his regiment, is assigned to station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Dec. 27, D. Col.)

Second Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, jr., 17th Inf., from duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., to join his company at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Dec. 5, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th Inf. (Dec. 9, D. Col.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edwin H. Wagner, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 23, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Baker, 18th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Dec. 29, D. Colo.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. William R. Leonard, 20th Inf. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf., to take effect on or before Jan. 31, 1903. (Jan. 7, H.Q.A.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

First Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, 23d Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Houston, Tex. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hay, jr., 24th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. A. MATILE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Warren H. Cowles, 24th Inf., Fort Assiniboine. (Dec. 31, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

Leave for twenty-three days, to take effect on or about Jan. 10, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th Inf., Fort Reno, Okla. (Dec. 25, D.M.)

Capt. Frank H. Albright, 25th Inf., is detailed professor of military science and tactics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. (Jan. 3, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Percival G. Lowe, 25th Inf., is relieved from further treatment in the U.S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will join his company. (Jan. 3, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Stanley H. Ford, 25th Inf., is extended two months. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Henry M. Dichmann, 26th Inf., at Oshkosh, Wis., on leave, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of Texas, for assignment to station and duty pending the arrival of his regiment in the U.S., and upon the expiration of his leave will join the station to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 26th Inf., now on leave, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of Texas, for assignment to station and duty pending the arrival of his regiment in the U.S., and upon the expiration of his present leave will join the station to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. FORBES.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, 27th Inf., to take effect upon his discharge from the U.S. Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., where he is at present under treatment. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. PENNEY.

Cos. B, D and L, 29th Inf., and Co. No. 44, Philippine Scouts, in camp on the point near Fort San Pedro 22, Iloilo, are relieved from further duty at this station, and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Nov. 14, D.V.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. James R. Moxley, Philippine Scouts, now at Fort Bayard, N.M., is honorably discharged on account of physical disability, to take effect Feb. 10, 1903. (Jan. 2, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

The following named officers will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. Donald C. McClelland, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles R. W. Morrison, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William B. Graham, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ernest A. Jeunet, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 5th Cav. (Jan. 7, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major William P. Evans, from the 29th Inf. to the 20th Inf.; Major Ammon A. Augur, from the 20th Inf. to the 23d Inf. Major Augur will proceed to join the latter regiment. (Jan. 3, H.Q.A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO STATIONS.

The following named officers, now on leave, will report by letter to the department commanders indicated after their respective names for assignments to stations pending the arrival of their regiments in the United States, and upon the expiration of their present leaves will join the stations to which they may be assigned: Lieut. Col. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav., Department of Dakota; Major George H. Paddock, 15th Cav., Department of the Colorado; Major Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf., Department of the Columbia; Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf., Department of the East; Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, 1st Inf., Department of the East; Capt. James V. Heidt, 10th Inf., Department of the Columbia; 1st Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav., Department of Texas; 1st Lieut. Allen Parker, 26th Inf., Department of Texas; 2d Lieut. Ebert G. English, 5th Cav., Department of the Colorado. (Jan. 5, H.Q.A.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet John F. Rhame, 4th class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (Jan. 6, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave until Aug. 23, 1903, is granted to Cadet Richard H. Jacob, 4th Class, U.S.M.A. (Jan. 6

Inf. to Plattsburg Barracks to relieve the 23d Inf., not later than April 15, and there take station until relieved by the 5th Inf., when these companies will return to their proper station. The companies selected will, if practicable, have full complement of officers, and Major R. J. C. Irvine, 9th Inf., will go in command. The C.O., Madison Barracks, will send one or more officers to Plattsburg Barracks to relieve the officers of the 23d Inf. in charge of the supply departments to date March 31. (S.O. 1, D.E., Jan. 2.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Tully McCrea, A.C.; Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, A.C.; Capt. Charles P. Summerville, A.C., is appointed to meet at Bean Point, Wash., Dec. 10, 1902, to locate the battery commander's station thereat. (Dec. 4, D. Col.)

An Army retiring board is appointed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for examinations of officers. Detail for the board: Major Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf.; Major Sydney W. Tabor, A.C., A.A.G.; Major Charles F. Mason, surg.; Capt. Percy E. Trippe, 12th Cav.; Capt. Thos. S. Bratton, asst. surg.; Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., recorder. (Jan. 7, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Q.M. Sergt. Thomas J. Fanning, 1st Cav.; Battalion Q.M. Sergt. of Engineers Edward Carroll, 3d Battalion of Engineers; 1st Sergt. Albert W. Pell, Co. H, 19th Inf.; Sergt. Michael Corcoran, Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers; Cook William O'Gorman, Co. D, 14th Inf.; Cook John Lynch, Co. K, 26th Inf.; Cook William Murray, 17th Battery, F.A.; First class Private Allen B. Burnham, ordnance detachment; First class Private Thos. H. Collins, ordnance detachment. (Jan. 7, H.Q.A.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Department of Visayas.

First Lieut. George P. Heard, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at Iloilo, P.I. (Nov. 7, D.V.)

Hospital Steward Otto H. Hornung, to San Joaquin, Panay. (Nov. 7, D.V.)

Second Lieut. Herbert X. Krumm, 1st Cav., will report to Major Samuel L. Woodward, 1st Cav., for duty with the troops of his regiment serving in Iloilo. (Nov. 7, D.V.)

Second Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, 23d Inf., to Cebu, Cebu, P.I., for duty with his company. (Nov. 10, D.V.)

First Lieut. W. H. Waldron, battalion adjutant, 29th Inf., now sick at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will proceed to Iloilo for treatment. (Nov. 11, D.V.)

The band of the 23d U.S. Inf. will proceed to Cebu, Cebu, its proper station. (Nov. 12, D.V.)

Headquarters Second Squadron and Troops E and F, 1st Cav., from further duty at Iloilo, and will proceed to San Joaquin, Panay. (Nov. 13, D.V.)

Department of Luzon.

Co. H, 2d Inf. (Capt. John G. Workizer, 2d Inf., commanding), fully armed and equipped will be placed on board the U.S. Army transport Thomas, to preserve order and assist in the maintenance of discipline on the ship during the next voyage from this city to San Francisco, Cal. Upon completion of this duty the guard will be reported to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for immediate return to Manila. (Nov. 12, D.L.)

The following named hospital stewards, now at Manila, will proceed to the station set after their respective names for duty: Ernest Grossmann, Lipa, Batangas; Gabriel Cusumani, Mariveles, Batangas; Ames S. Kinzer, Balinguag, Bulacan; Lanzo R. Bice, Bayambang, Pangasinan; Welcome N. Powell, Atimonan, Tayabas; John Vernon, Daet, North Camarines. (Nov. 12, D.L.)

Capt. Robert M. Enders, asst. surg., will proceed to Manila for treatment. (Nov. 13, D.L.)

Capt. Frederick H. Sparranberger, asst. surg., will duty with troops at that point. (Nov. 14, D.L.)

Capt. Cyrus D. Lloyd, asst. surg., will proceed to Marikina, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 14, D.L.)

Capt. Albert L. Miller, asst. surg., will proceed to Montalban, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 15, D.L.)

Capt. John P. Kelly, Asst. Surg., will report at Discharge Camp, Angel Island, for temporary duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Milton E. Lando, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Philippines on the transport sailing Jan. 1. (Dec. 22, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf., now at Calasiao, Pangasinan, will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (Nov. 17, D.L.)

Second Lieut. William G. Meade, 11th Cav., now at Calocan, Rizal, from further duty at that station and will proceed to Gerona, Tarlac, and report for duty with his troops. (Nov. 20, D.L.)

Par. 1, S.O. 43, D.L., detailing Corp. Taylor Newcomb, Troop E, 5th Cav., on special duty at these headquarters, is revoked. (Nov. 20, D.L.)

Capt. Gerry S. Driver, asst. surg., now at Nueva Caceres, will proceed to Manila for instructions. (Nov. 19, D.L.)

Co. K, 26th Inf., now at Baler, Tayabas, will proceed to Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, for station. Upon departure of Co. K from Baler, that station will be abandoned. (Nov. 19, D.L.)

UNIFORM OF THE ARMY.

Accompanying the General Order publishing the regulations for the uniform of the Army which appeared in our issue of Jan. 3 is a table showing the composition of uniforms of officers and men and occasions on which they are to be worn. Not adhering to tabular form, it is as follows:

(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN.

Note.—The regulations for minor articles of uniform will be found in the order as published Jan. 3, under appropriate headings.

FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

General Officers; dismounted.—Full dress coat, full dress trousers, shabano, epaulettes, sash, white gloves, full dress belt, shabano, black leather shoes, box spurs. On state occasions at home and abroad; when receiving or calling officially upon the President of the United States, or upon the president, sovereign or member of the royal family of other countries; and at ceremonies and entertainments when it is desirable to do special honor to the occasion.

General Officers; mounted.—Full dress coat, dark blue breeches, full dress cap, shoulder knot, sash, drab leather gloves, full dress belt, shabano, black leather shoes, spurs. On occasions as above requiring the officer to be mounted, or following immediately after mounted functions.

Officers of staff corps and departments; dismounted.—Full dress coat, full dress trousers, full dress cap, white gloves, full dress belt, shabano, black leather shoes, box spurs. Officers of the Adjutant General's Department and of the Inspector General's Department, the Record and Pension Office and officers detailed for duty in said departments will wear the prescribed aguilletes. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the prescribed shoulder belt. Same as stated above for dismounted general officers.

Officers of the staff corps and departments; mounted.—Full dress coat, dark blue breeches, full dress cap, drab leather gloves, full dress belt, shabano, black leather shoes, spurs. Aguilletes and shoulder belts for those authorized to wear them. Same as stated above for mounted general officers.

Officers of cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers serving with engineer troops; dismounted.—Full dress coat, full dress trousers, full dress cap, white gloves, full dress belt, shabano, shoes. Mounted officers will wear box spurs.

Aides-de-camp to general officers, regimental adjutants and adjutants of artillery districts will wear the prescribed aguilletes. Same as stated for dismounted general officers.

Officers of cavalry, artillery, infantry and engineers serving with engineer troops; mounted.—Full dress coat, breeches of same color, material and stripe as in full dress dismounted, full dress cap, full dress belt, shabano, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Aguilletes for those authorized to wear them. Same as stated for mounted general officers.

Chaplains; dismounted.—Full dress coat, full dress trousers, as prescribed for chaplains, black hat, white gloves, shoes. As stated for dismounted general officers. Chaplains; mounted.—Full dress coat, breeches of same color as dismounted full dress trousers, black hat, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. As stated for mounted general officers.

DRESS UNIFORM.

Note.—When United States troops appear in the full dress or dress uniform as described in these regulations, all officers of the U.S. Army of whatsoever rank, on duty therewith or attached thereto in any capacity, shall wear the corresponding prescribed full dress or dress uniform for officers.

General officers; dismounted.—Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, add black webbing belt (worn under coat) with russet leather slings, saber and white gloves. At reviews, inspections, parades and other ceremonies when the troops are in dress uniform; at such other duties under arms as may be prescribed; on courts-martial, courts of inquiry and boards of officers. To the habitual uniform in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season or in the tropics. This uniform is also authorized as a mess dress.

General officers; mounted.—Dress coat, dark blue breeches, dress cap, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add black webbing belt (worn under coat) with russet leather slings and saber. On occasions as above, requiring officers to be mounted.

Officers of staff corps and departments; dismounted.—Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, black webbing belt with russet leather slings, saber and white gloves. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the leather shoulder belt with field glass case when on duty requiring its use. Same as stated for dismounted general officers.

Officers of staff corps and departments; mounted.—Dress coat, dark blue breeches, dress cap, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, as above except add saber belt and saber. Shoulder belt for Signal Corps officers as above. Same as stated for mounted general officers.

Officers of cavalry, artillery, infantry and engineers serving with engineer troops; dismounted.—Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add black webbing belt (worn under coat) with russet leather slings, saber, white gloves. Same as stated for dismounted general officers.

Officers of cavalry artillery, infantry and engineers serving with engineer troops; mounted.—Dress coat, breeches of same color and with same stripe as full dress trousers, dress cap, drab leather gloves, black leather boots, spurs. Under arms, add russet leather belt (worn under coat) and saber. Same as stated for mounted general officers.

Chaplains; dismounted.—Dress coat, dress trousers, black hat, white gloves, black shoes. Same as stated for other dismounted officers.

Chaplains; mounted.—Dress coat, breeches of same color as full dress breeches, black hat, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Same as stated for other dismounted officers.

The shoe worn with the full dress and dress uniforms dismounted will be either of patent leather or black leather polished.

WHITE UNIFORM.

For all officers; dismounted.—White coat, white trousers, white cap or helmet, white canvas or russet leather shoes. During the warm season or in tropical climates when authorized by post commanders; not to be worn on occasions of duty under arms.

SERVICE UNIFORM.

For all officers; dismounted.—(a) Service coat, service trousers, russet leather shoes. (b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and saber (to be worn outside the coat); gloves as prescribed. (c) Service coat, breeches (without re-enforce), leggings (of russet leather or canvas), russet leather shoes, hat, belt, saber and revolver, drab leather gloves. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear russet leather shoulder belt with uniform (b) and (c) when on duty requiring its use. (a) In garrison when prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season or in the tropics. (b) For duty under arms in garrison under conditions as stated above. (c) At drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, on marches and in the field.

For all officers; mounted.—(a) Service coat, breeches, russet leather boots or russet leather shoes and leggings, spurs, drab leather gloves. (b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and saber (worn outside the coat). (c) Service coat, breeches, russet leather boots or russet leather shoes with russet leather or canvas leggings, hat, belt, saber and revolver, spurs, drab leather gloves. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt as above. (a) In garrison when prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season or in the tropics. (b) For duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above. (c) At mounted drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers and on marches and in the field.

(F) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN.

FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

Dismounted.—Dress coat, breast cord, dress trousers, full dress cap, black shoes, white gloves, russet leather belt and cartridge box. At reviews, inspections, parades and other ceremonies under arms.

Mounted.—Dress coat, breast cord, breeches, full dress cap, leggings, russet leather shoes, drab leather gloves, spurs, saber belt and cartridge box (when prescribed). At mounted reviews, inspections, parades and other ceremonies under arms.

DRESS UNIFORM.

Dismounted.—Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add white gloves, russet leather belt and cartridge box. When prescribed by the commanding officer.

Mounted.—Dress coat, dress cap, breeches, russet leather shoes, leggings, spurs. Under arms, add saber belt and drab leather gloves.

WHITE UNIFORM.

Dismounted.—White coat, white trousers, white helmet, white canvas or russet leather shoes. During the warm season or in the tropics when authorized by the commanding officer; not to be worn on occasions of duty under arms.

SERVICE UNIFORM.

Dismounted.—(a) Service coat, service breeches, russet leather shoes. (b) Under arms, add drab leather gloves, russet leather belt and cartridge box. (c) Service coat, service breeches (without re-enforce), leggings, russet leather shoes, hat, field belt, drab leather gloves. (a) For habitual wear in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer. (b) For duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above. (c) At drills, target practice, maneuvers, on marches and in the field.

Mounted.—(a) Service coat, service breeches, leggings, russet leather shoes, drab leather gloves, spurs. (b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and cartridge box (when prescribed). (c) Service coat, service breeches, hat, leggings, russet leather shoes, spurs, field belt and drab leather gloves. (a) For habitual wear in garrison, unless

otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer. (b) For mounted duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above. (c) At mounted drills, target practice, maneuvers, on marches and in the field.

FATIGUE UNIFORM.

Dismounted.—Fatigue coat, fatigue trousers, hat, russet leather shoes. On fatigue and at stables; and at guns and emplacements or enlisted men of coast artillery and ordnance, until a more suitable dress and hat shall be prescribed.

Extract from Order of the President of the United States, Dated Dec. 30, 1902.

Officers Visiting the White House: The following uniform will be worn by officers of the Army on occasions stated:

In each case with sword, full dress slings, white gloves, box spurs and the corresponding cap, except that side arms and spurs will not be worn with the "evening uniform."

State dinners.—Full dress uniform, dismounted. Formal small dinner.—Full dress uniform, dismounted, or evening uniform.

Evening musical or dance.—Full dress uniform, dismounted, or evening uniform.

New Year's and all other state receptions, day time or evening.—Full dress uniform, dismounted.

All other day time functions (until 6 p.m.), including afternoon tea.—Dress uniform.

Paragraph 46 of the uniform order (G.O. 132), published last week, should read: "For the Chief Signal Officer.—For full dress, a shoulder belt of red Russia leather having three stripes of gold embroidery, with field glass case attached. For all other officers of Signal Corps.—For full dress, a shoulder belt corresponding to their waist belt, with field glass case attached."

ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

The following is a list of ordnance sergeants with their posts and addresses:

Abbott, James W., Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Tex.; Allison, William L., Ft. Crook, Neb.; Anness, John W., Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; Allen, Maurice C., Manila, P.I.; Blalock, James T., Ft. Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; Benjamin, Robert, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Bergath, Richard, Ft. Clinch, Ferdinand, Fla.; Blackford, Edwin, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; Boan, Joseph, Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, Md.; Brooks, Charles W., Ft. Miley, San Francisco, Cal.; Brown, George M., Ft. Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.; Brown, Russell E., Ft. Brady, Baulte Ste. Marie, Mich.; Bryant, Ferdinand, San Juan, P.R.; Buckley, Horatio L., Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Brown, William M., Cabanatuan, P.I.; Havana, Cuba; Barnes, John E., Ship Island, Miss.; Biloixi, Miss.; Blattner, Michael, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Bivins, Horace W., Philippines; Bieler, John, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Coffenberg, Philip, Ft. Macon, Beaufort, N.C.; Coughlin, Bartholomew, Ft. Wright, Spokane, Wash.; Cronin, James, Columbus Bks., Ohio; Carswell, Donald, Ft. San Jacinto, Galveston, Tex.; Clark, Thomas, Ft. Casey, Wash.; Cecil, Chas. N., Ft. Douglas, Utah; Clark, H. A., Ft. Strong, Boston, Mass.

Dahl, Martin, Ft. Warren, Boston, Mass.; Davis, Edward, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Derbyshire, Thomas, Ft. Dupont, Del.; Dickmann, Adolph, Ft. Mifflin, Pashville, Pa.; Dangier, Wm. H., Key West Bks., Fla.; Davis, William, Ft. McDowell, Utah; De la Haye, Clarence J., Ft. Pulaski, Savannah, Ga.; Dany, George, Ft. Morgan, Ala.

Fawdry, James, Ft. Ontario, Oswego, N.Y.; Flannery, John, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Fitzgerald, Patrick, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Gamage, William M., Ft. Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; Gill, Charles, Ft. Rodman, New Bedford, Mass.; Gorham, John, Ft. Independence, Boston, Mass.; Greenhaigh, William, Ft. Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Giachetti, Fredk. J., Ft. Howard, Baltimore, Md.; Gallagher, Dennis F., Ft. Columbus, Governor's Island, N.Y.; Gulhan, J. A., Ft. Hancock, N.J.

Hamilton, John, Ft. Myer, Va.; Hargis, William T., Ft. Greble, Portland, Me.; Hayes, Joseph D., Ft. Greble, Jamestown, N.Y.; Hendricks, Louis, Ft. Canby, Wash.; Hopkins, Francis W., Ft. Brown, Brownville, Tex.; Hogan, Thomas, Manila, P.I.; Hudemann, Charles, Manila, P.I.; Henrichs, Henry, Ft. Grant, Ariz.

Jones, Francis, Ft. Monroe, Va.; Jones, Jeremiah, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Jones, John M., Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.; Jones, Thos. C., Ft. Michie, New London, Conn.; Jaeger, Bernhard, Philippines; Jardine, John, Philippines.

Karigan, Patrick M., Ft. Wingate, N.M.; Kelly, John, Ft. Adams, Newport, R.I.; Krause, John, Jackson Bks., New Orleans, La.; Kelly, Michael E., Ft. Riley, Kan.; Kuehner, Richard, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah; Koehler, Henry, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah; Kubitz, Henry, Ft. Fremont, Beaufort, S.C.

Landman, Emil, Manila, P.I.; Leach, Michael, Ft. Riley, Kan.; Lee, John J., Ft. Totten, Willets Point, N.Y.; Leiner, Ludwig, Ft. Caswell, Southport, N.C.; Lewis, Isaac B., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; Loffler, George, Ft. Schuler, Westchester, N.Y.; Linder, John, Ft. Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.; Lippincott, Thomas, Ft. Carroll, Baltimore, Md.; Lynch, Peter, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; Lyons, Michael, Ft. Reno, Oklahoma Ter.; Lanzon, Joseph, Ft. Terry, New London, Conn.

Mink, Casper, Ft. Mansfield, Watch Hill, R.I.; Maurer, Charles, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; McCarthy, John, Ft. Meade, S. Dak.; McCann, Michael A., Ft. Yates, N.D.; McCarthy, Eugene, Ft. Monroe, Va.; Moore, Robt., Ft. Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N.Y.; Murphy, John J., Ft. Siocum, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Murphy, Michael J., Ft. Logan, Colo.; Mann, Oscar, Ft. Gaines, Dauphin Island, Ala.; Mahon, Thomas, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; Macaweeney, Thos. B., Philippines; Mayer, Casper, Philippines; Moran, James, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; Marine, John, Ft. Worden, Port Townsend, Wash.; Mason, James, Ft. Sumter, Moultrieville, S.C.

Naevs, Joseph R., Ft. Banks, Winthrop, Mass.; Noel, John, Ft. Mott, Salem, N.J.; Necker, John H., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

O'Riley, John, Ft. Pickens, Warrington, Fla.; O'Rourke, John, Ft. Knox, Prospect Ferry, Me.; O'Keefe, Daniel, Ft. De Soto, Port Tampa, Fla.; O'Connor, John C., Ft. Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal.; O'Donnell, Maurice, Ft. Stevens, Ore.

Pate, Robert E., Ft. Williams, Portland, Me.; Peacock, Walter, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; Pettit, Joseph, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Puckett, William N., Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.; Peterson, Anton, Ft. Winfield Scott, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Peterson, Maurice, Ft. Jackson, Buras, La.; Prentiss, Lewis N., Ft. Hunt, Riverside Park, Va.; Patterson, Samuel E., Ft. McKinley, Portland, Me.

Ray, Alonzo, Ft. Mason, Sta. A., San Francisco, Cal.; Richardson, James A., Ft. Popham, Popham Beach, Me.; Robertson, Cady, Berckley Bks., Cal.; Roecker, Frederick, Ft. Walla, Walla, Wash.; Roper, Ludwig, Ft. Flagler, Wash.; Rose, William B., Ft. Macomb, Lee, La.; Ruby, James, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; Rollins, Geo. T., Ft. Foote, New Glaz, Md.

Schnurr, Jacob, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Scott, David, Ft. Getty, S.C.; Scott, James, Ft. Sill, Okla. Ter.; Semple, Frederick, San Juan, P.R.; Stanley, Sherwood L., Ft. McIntosh, Laredo, Tex.; Sweeney, John J., Madison Bks., Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Shaw, Thomas J., Ft. Winthrop, Boston, Mass.; Snell, Charles M., Ft. Dade, Egmont Key, Fla.; Seifer, Ernest, Ft. McRee, Warrington, Fla.; Schmalzel, Ottomar, Philippines; Seiw, Reinhold, Philippines; Seigel, George, Ft. Reve, Hull, Mass.

Turney, Thomas V., Fortess Monroe, Va.; Thoma, John, Ft. Delaware, Del.; Trow, John, Ft. Washington, Md.

Ulex, Richard, Ft. Wood, N.Y.

Von Nyvenheim, A.C.E., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Williams, E. M., Ft. Baker, Sausalito, Cal.; Wolf, Jesse G., Ft. McClary, Kittery Point, Me.; Wootton, Fremont A., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; Wise, John A., Philippines; Wilkerson, Erasmus N., Ft. Columbia, McCowans, Wash.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

RELATIVE RANK OF LIEUTENANTS.The fight of the young lieutenants appointed under the
act of Feb. 2, 1901, on the arrangement of their "rela-
tive" rank by the Secretary of War has begun in earnest.
On the sixth of January Mr. Bankhead, who has a son
in the Army affected by the arrangement, introduced his
promised bill providing that all 1st and 2d lieutenants
appointed under the provisions of section 28 of "An act
to increase the efficiency of the permanent Military es-
tablishment of the United States," approved February 2,
1901, or appointed between the 21st of April, 1898, and
the 2d day of February, 1901, shall take rank in their
respective grades according to seniority as determined by
length of prior commissioned service in the Regular and
Volunteer Armies of the United States, except in so far
as they may have lost rank by sentences of court-martial
or by voluntary transfer, and the date of acceptance of
commission and date of enrollment shall govern in deter-
mining such commissioned service. A pamphlet was
issued some time ago by the parties in interest show-
ing the changes that will be made in the lineal rank of
officers if this bill becomes a law. It makes changes
varying from one to 239 numbers in the lineal rank of
some thirteen hundred of the Army lieutenants.On Jan. 8 the "relative" rank of the officers of the
Artillery Corps below the grade of captain, as recently
arranged and announced by the War Department, was
openly attacked in the Supreme Court of the District of
Columbia. 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Art. Corps,
has petitioned the court for a writ of mandamus to com-
pel the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General of the
Army "to restore the said Lieutenant Edwards to his
lawful rank in the Army." It is charged in the petition
that in violation of acts of Congress relating to the sub-
ject the Secretary of War, through the Adjutant General,
has caused a large number of Army officers who were or
had been commissioned officers in the Volunteer Army to
rank above Edwards, who, from July 25, 1900, has been
an officer in the Regular Army, thereby reducing Ed-
wards' lineal and relative rank ninety-one files. A peti-
tion for writ of mandamus, substantially similar to that
of Lieutenant Edwards, was filed in the same court on the
same day by 2d Lieut. Henry M. Dougherty, Art. Corps,
who avers that by reason of the "unlawful acts" of the
Secretary of War and the Adjutant General in arrang-
ing the "relative" rank list, his rank in the Artillery
arm has been reduced seventy-seven points. He says
that unless he should be restored to "his proper rank"
his promotion to the grade of captain will be delayed
many years. Attorneys of Philadelphia represent the
petitioners. It seems to us that Lieutenant Edwards has
taken the proper course to determine whether or not the
War Department has deprived any officer of his right
under the law and to settle the question now at the
outset and authoritatively, so that it will not remain to
serve as a cause of continued irritation and discontent.The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has not yet
taken any action in the matter of reporting the nomina-
tions of the lieutenants which were held back before the
holidays. The sub-committee, consisting of Senators
Procter, Cockrell and Warren, has not made any report
on the matter to the full committee. The War Depart-
ment has presented a memorandum to the sub-committee
explaining in detail its arrangement of the "relative,"
or, as it actually is, the lineal rank of the lieutenants.
We have already in a recent issue given an explanation
of the position of the War Department in this matter,
and, suffice it to say, the memorandum presented to the
sub-committee is practically the same as we printed. It
is possible that this important question will be taken
up by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its
special meeting of Saturday, Jan. 10.

A complete rearrangement of the lineal rank of the 2d

Lieutenants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry appointed to the Army from the enlisted ranks or from civil life under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, is to be effected by the War Department if the present plans are carried out, which now seems certain. As arranged at present these lieutenants take rank from Feb. 2, 1901, according to the percentage they made in their examinations, and not according to the date upon which they were actually commissioned in the Army. It is proposed, generally speaking, to rearrange these men so that they will take rank according to the date of their commissions, and the priority of those whose commissions bear the same date of rank will be determined by their standing in their entrance examinations. They are many little details of this proposed rearrangement which have not yet been definitely decided upon by the Secretary of War, as, for instance, how the rank of civilians whose commissions bear the same date as former enlisted men will be settled. That there will be a complete rearrangement of these officers, however, there now seems to be little or no doubt. This, it must be understood, will not in any manner affect the arrangement of those officers who were appointed with prior commissioned service and whose names and prior commissioned service were published last week. The proposed new arrangement will affect all 2d lieutenants of Infantry below and beginning with Lieut. W. T. Conway; all 2d lieutenants of Cavalry beginning with and below P. B. McLane, and all 2d lieutenants of Artillery beginning with and below W. E. Murray. This is an extremely important matter to all of these lieutenants, as the new arrangement will change their lineal rank exceedingly.

RETIREMENT OF VETERANS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has practically decided to report Senate bill 6098, to regulate the retirement of veterans, but in an amended form. At the meeting of the Committee on Jan. 8, the members expressed themselves as being in favor of the bill as amended by the Committee, but called upon the Secretary of War to inform the Committee as to the names of those officers who would be affected by the bill as it was tentatively decided to report it. The bill, as it will probably be reported, reads as follows: "That any officer of the Army now on the active list below the grade of major general who served as an officer or enlisted man with credit in the Regular or Volunteer Service during the Civil War before April 9, 1865, shall when retired be retired by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank and pay of the next higher grade. This section shall apply to officers who have been retired on or since Aug. 11, 1898, but shall not apply to any officer whose service on the active list does not exceed thirty-five years, and shall not apply to any officer who has been placed on the retired list by virtue of any act of Congress nor to any officer who has already received an advancement of grade at the time of retirement or with a view to retirement." Sections two and three of the bill have been stricken out by the Committee. Section two provided that any officer below the rank of brigadier general who served during the Civil War, and who has been retired for wounds or disability or for age, or after thirty years' service, might be placed on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade actually held by him at the time of retirement. Section three was for the promotion to the grade of major general, retired, of any officer holding the rank of brigadier general, either on the active or retired list, and who has served in the Army not less than thirty-five years. These two sections, as we have stated, have been cut out of the bill as it will be reported with a recommendation that it pass.

The War Department has furnished the Senate Committee on Military Affairs with a list of brigadier generals who would be affected by the passage of the bill to retire veterans as amended by the committee. The following are the brigadier generals, chiefs of staff departments, who have retired since Aug. 11, 1898, who served in the Civil War. The list does not include officers retired by special Act of Congress or who have received advance in grade on retirement: Charles P. Eagan, Asa B. Carey, John M. Wilson, G. N. Lieber, A. R. Buffington, G. M. Sternberg and W. H. Forwood. Brigadier generals on the retired list who have retired since Aug. 11, 1898, and who served in the Civil War, affected by the bill are: Jacob H. Smith, W. M. Graham, J. J. Coppinger, M. P. Miller, T. M. Anderson, H. C. Merriam, R. H. Hall and W. H. Bisbee. Brigadier generals on the active list of the Army who served during the Civil War: James F. Wade, Samuel S. Sumner, George M. Randall, William A. Kobbe, Frank D. Baldwin, Theodore J. Wint, Jesse M. Lee, Joseph P. Sanger, Joseph C. Breckinridge, Marshall I. Ludington, John F. Weston, Robert M. O'Reilly, George L. Gillespie, Adolphus W. Greely, George B. Davis, who will have served 35 years before he reaches the statutory age of retirement. The total number of brigadier generals on the active list affected by the bill is fifteen, total number on retired list fifteen; total cost of the bill in promoting these officers, \$45,000 annually. The list of officers in other grades affected by the bill was published last session.

It is the intention of the Secretary of War to continue the policy of the War Department of promoting Civil War colonels to the grade of brigadier general with the understanding that they will immediately be placed on the retired list. Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, of the Adjutant General's Department, will resign his commission in the Army on the day that his promotion to the grade of brigadier general is confirmed by the Senate.

It is probable that Col. Edward M. Hayes, 13th Cav., will be the next officer to be promoted and retired. Col. A. G. Hennisee, 5th Cav., should be the officer to follow. Colonel Hennisee will retire because of age on Jan. 16. His services in the Army have extended over a period of more than thirty-nine years and have always been creditable. The only argument brought against Colonel Hennisee's promotion is the fact that he has only been a colonel four months, but this would hardly seem to hold when it is considered that Col. William Auman, when promoted, had been a colonel but six months, and Col. William Quinton, but five months. Up to the present time the Cavalry has received only one of the promotions to the grade of brigadier general, that of Col. S. M. Whitside. The Artillery has received three, and the Infantry eleven to date.

There is now before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania a case the outcome of which has an extremely important bearing upon the status of the citizen soldierly in that State and elsewhere. During the recent strike in the anthracite coal region Andrew Wadsworth, an enlisted man of the 18th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was detailed to guard duty at a house whose occupants had been threatened with violence by disorderly strikers. Wadsworth's orders were to hail all suspicious persons approaching the building, and to shoot them if they refused to halt. The stated facts are that William Durham, an innocent citizen, approached and was challenged four times, and as he refused to halt Wadsworth fired, killing him instantly. The civil authorities issued a warrant for Wadsworth's arrest, but the officers of his regiment refused to surrender him. Then a writ of habeas corpus was served upon the regimental officers, but was withdrawn on their promise to produce Wadsworth after the strike was over. Wadsworth was subsequently arrested on complaint of the officers of the county in which the shooting occurred, whereupon his counsel procured a writ of habeas corpus directing his custodian to bring him before the Supreme Court of the State, where the matter is pending. This case is the first of its kind that has ever come before the courts of Pennsylvania, and the question it involves is whether a member of the National Guard is accountable to the civil authorities for acts performed under the orders of his military superior. If it be held that he is thus accountable, then it follows that a citizen soldier who fires upon a person defying the sentry's challenge does so at his peril, even though the shooting be in strict obedience to orders from his commanding officer. A decision adverse to Private Wadsworth on the issue as stated would be a staggering blow to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, for it would mean that the State had no power to protect the men who protect her.

The Navy Department has announced the distribution of the vessels of the Navy now engaged in the maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea at the termination of the maneuvers on Jan. 10. Several changes in the former make-up of the squadrons have been determined upon, ships have been taken from the European Station and assigned to the North Atlantic, and a new squadron or division of the North Atlantic Station, to be known as the Caribbean Squadron and to be commanded by Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, has been created. The North Atlantic Squadron will consist of the Kearsarge, Alabama, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Texas and Scorpion. The Caribbean Division, under Admiral Coghlan, will have the Olympia (flagship), Atlanta, Machias, Marietta and Panther. As announced at the Navy Department the South Atlantic Station will consist of the Newark (flagship), Gloucester and Fortune, and the European Station will consist of the Chicago. The Albany, Cincinnati, Detroit and Montgomery have not as yet been assigned, but they will be divided between the South Atlantic and European Stations, all but one probably going to the latter station. The San Francisco and Nashville are now en route to Hampton Roads; the Nashville will be ordered to Boston for repairs.

Later in the week the Bureau of Navigation made some changes in the distribution of vessels participating in the Caribbean maneuvers. The Vixen was added to the Caribbean Squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan; the Detroit was added to the South Atlantic Station and the Baltimore will be added later; the Machias and Cincinnati have been added to the European Station, and the announcement has been made officially that the Albany and Raleigh will be added to Admiral Crowninshield's fleet as soon as they have received certain repairs that are found necessary.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., inspected the 23d U.S. Infantry, which is under orders for the Philippines, at Plattsburg Barracks on Jan. 7, and after the inspection was completed an incident happened which strikingly illustrates his generous regard for the welfare of the men of the enlisted service. Ordering all married men in the regiment to step to the front, he spoke briefly concerning the conditions awaiting them in the Philippines, and asked each of them what he proposed to do for his family during his absence. Many of the men declared that they wished all of their pay to go to their families. To these General Chaffee explained that they could not get along entirely without money and advised them as to the amount of their pay they should reserve for themselves. General Chaffee's aide, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, made a memorandum of the amount that each man wanted his family to receive, and while the regiment is in the Philippines the sum thus indicated will be de-

ducted from his pay and sent direct to his family, the remainder going to the man himself. This proceeding on General Chaffee's part may seem a trifling matter to the lay observer, but to those familiar with the conditions of service in the Philippines it denotes a kindly solicitude for the enlisted man and his family which is great-hearted and beautiful. General Chaffee's long experience in the Philippines and his unflinching sympathy for the private soldier lend special weight to his counsel, and we do not doubt that it will be received by the men of the 23d Infantry in the same generous spirit in which it was given.

The debate on the Militia bill began in the Senate on Jan. 7. The only objection urged against it related to the eighteenth section, providing for a national reserve. In this section Mr. Mallory, of Florida, found a huge mare's nest, holding that it provided for an addition of 100,000 men to the Regular Army, all to be under the control of the President, who would thus be provided with the means for riding rough shod over the liberties of the people. Mr. Mallory proposed the following amendment, to which no objection was made by Mr. Foraker, representing the Military Committee: "That for the purpose of providing a reserve force of trained men which shall be ready for immediate service whenever called for and organized under authority of Congress, to be called forth, however, only during the existence of war with a foreign nation or when such a war is imminent." Alter what follows the word "President" in line 21, page 15, section 20, so that the clause will read as follows: "Such reserve force shall be designated as the National Volunteer Reserve, and when called forth by the President, which shall be done only during the existence of war with a foreign nation or when such a war is imminent." The debate showed an extraordinary want of knowledge of the status of the Militia, as determined by the Constitution, the law and the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. There was no display of this knowledge on either side, and the discussion recalls the story of the man who bet another that he could not say the Lord's prayer, and when he recited "Now I lay me down to sleep" paid the bet.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will report the appropriation bill before the end of the month, and possible week after next. The sub-committee on personnel is now discussing important prospective legislation for the improvement of the commissioned personnel of the Service. It has been decided by the Committee that the shortage of officers shall be remedied by adopting the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in increasing the number of warrant officers eligible for commissions each year to twelve, and in allowing two midshipmen for every Senator, Representative, and delegate, two for the District of Columbia and twenty at large each year. The Committee is still considering what increases it will make in the various staff corps of the Navy. It is realized that increases are necessary for the Medical, Pay and Construction Corps. We learn, at the Navy Department, that Secretary Moody favors an increase of twenty in the number of surgeons and 120 medical officers of the lower grades. We do not understand that the Secretary favors an immediate increase of this number, but that he would like to see it distributed over a term of five or six years. As we stated, some time ago, the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair has recommended an increase of twenty-nine officers for the Construction Corps, which he also desires divided over a term of six years.

The Secretary of War has authorized the Superintendent of the Military Academy to invite ten of the representative architects from several portions of the country to submit competitive plans for the preliminary general plans for the improvements to be made at West Point under the appropriation of last spring. These gentlemen have been engaged in studying the questions for several months and their designs will be submitted by May 15. The Secretary of War has asked Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, and Mr. George B. Post, Mr. Walter Cook, and Mr. Casa Gilbert, eminent architects of New York, to form with Col. A. L. Mills, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, a jury to advise him in the selection of the best plan.

Comdr. John E. Roller, of the Navy, who was recently detached from command of the Monocacy as punishment for violating the Navy Regulations against permitting women to live on United States ships of war, has been at the Navy Department recently and given his version of the affair, which corresponds essentially with the statements made in the JOURNAL of Jan. 3. As we then said, the Secretary of the Navy will take no further action in the matter, and has ordered that Commander Roller's explanation of the occurrence be filed as a part of his efficiency record so that when he next comes up for promotion the board may have both sides of the case before it.

The Navy League of the United States, with principal office in New York city, was incorporated at Albany, N.Y., Jan. 2 to furnish citizens with information concerning the condition of the naval forces of the United States, and to awaken public interest in matters tending to aid and improve the efficiency of that department. The directors are William Butler Duncan, Washington Irving, Herbert L. Satterlee, Allen S. Apgar and Jennings S. Cox of New York city.

At the request of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs General Young and General Carter have written for the committee their views on the General Staff bill. Both officers strongly favor the passage of the bill.

GENERAL STAFF BILL.

The General Staff Bill, known in Congress as the bill for increasing the efficiency of the Army, has met with unexpected success in the House, having been unanimously reported by the Military Committee and passed on Tuesday by a vote of 154 yeas to 52 nays, 143 members not voting. There was no serious opposition to the bill, although it had to stand the gauntlet of a running fire of criticism. In our issue of Dec. 20, page 382, we gave the bill as reported to the House and below we give it as finally passed. The amendments made during the passage of the bill were such only as were acceptable to the Chairman of the Military Committee. Mr. Hull in presenting the bill said: "The bill as reported from the committee had the unanimous endorsement of both the minority and majority members. There was some difference of opinion as to the amendments, but after it was once completed the minority members suggested that even in the report it be submitted as a unanimous report. Mr. Speaker, the bill is not a complex one or hard to understand. It is simply for the purpose of creating a body of men without additional rank for the purpose of co-ordinating all the different staff corps and, in place of each one running in its own groove, reporting to the Secretary of War, and putting upon him the burden of passing on each of the questions affecting each staff corps, to have a trained body of officers take up all of these questions and report to the Secretary of War through its chief of the general staff."

"The bill as originally introduced provided for an increase of rank for the chief of staff and the two assistant chiefs of staff, one of them, while acting, to have the rank, pay, and allowance of lieutenant general and the other two the rank, pay, and allowance of major general."

"That has been stricken out, so that now if the bill passes, as is proposed by the committee and as is moved by me, it will require the President to detail, if he so desires, the lieutenant general to act as chief of staff, but it gives no additional rank if he selects a brigadier general to act as chief of staff. He simply takes the rank that he holds while discharging these additional functions. There is but one class of men which secures any additional rank. That is where a first lieutenant is detailed to act. He gets additional pay while so acting, and the reason for that, it seems to me, is apparent to every member of this House, that while he is called here to perform these duties his expenses are increased to an amount more than equal to the additional pay. It makes the increase only a minimum. The lieutenant general may be detailed as chief. But if some man of exceptional ability other than the lieutenant general is desired by the Secretary of War to fill this position, the detail can be made, but the officer gets no additional rank or pay."

"I should imagine that if this bill passes it will have the effect to harmonize the Army administration in this, that the lieutenant general of the Army will have the highest command, where it is an actual command, the Department of the East, and that the friction which has been so long continued in this country, dating from General Scott, at least, down to the present time, will be obviated in the future."

"It does not change the relations of the lieutenant general, with the exception of the provision as to who shall preside over the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, and the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. If this bill becomes law and we have trouble in the future, it will save millions of dollars to the people of the United States and give better care for our soldiers, as well as improve the efficiency of the Army. We have every argument on earth for its passage and not a single argument against it, as it is reported with the amendments which are to be agreed to. It eliminates confusion, it harmonizes action, it reduces expense, and promotes efficiency. This governing body can make proper plans for the mobilization and development of the Army."

"It was shown in the course of the debate that it was in the power of the President by an executive order to make the changes provided for in the bill. But what the President could do in this way he, or another President could undo, and hence the necessity for having the approval of Congress. Mr. Slayden, a Democratic member of the Military Committee, said: 'It is the desire of the President and of the Secretary of War to have the legislative approval for a scheme which in the main is uniformly indorsed by the best informed military men. While it may be done now by Presidential order, it is better to have the consent of Congress, and in my judgment every Democrat and every Republican ought to prefer that it be done with the knowledge and consent of this body.'"

Mr. McClellan offered an amendment, which was rejected, limiting assignments in the general staff to graduates from the War College. Criticizing this amendment, Mr. Hull said: "The construction of the buildings of the War College has not even begun, not even the first stone has been laid. I submit that this would not be a wise amendment even if we had the college now in operation; and without the college in operation, with years to come before we can have a post-graduate class graduated there, it seems to me this House would be foolish to tie the hands of the President in this way and adopt such an amendment as this."

Mr. McClellan said: "It is a source of great gratification to me, as it should be to every member of this House, that the War Department and the Committee on Military Affairs have at last reached a realization of the self-evident fact that if we are ever to have an efficient Army there must be a general staff corps at its head. Despite the shortcomings of the bill, despite the fact that it is anything but perfect, despite the fact that it does not provide for the best possible general staff, I shall vote for it, because I consider that it is a step in the right direction, and that its enactment will greatly improve existing conditions. If we made grave mistakes in the Spanish War, if the Cuban campaign was anything but brilliant, it was not because the officers and men of the United States Army were at fault, for no better or braver soldiers live than ours, but because the system was impossible."

Mr. Steele said: "I want to ask what becomes of the adjutant general in all this discussion? We had an adjutant general during the Spanish War, who could give all the information, and did it, more promptly than any adjutant general we ever had before."

The bill now goes to the Senate, when the absence of Senator Hawley of the Military Committee increases its chance of passage. As it passes the House it provides for the detail to general staff of 45 officers in all. Here is the bill as passed by the House:

H.R. 15449, to increase the efficiency of the Army. Be it enacted, etc., that there is hereby established a general staff corps, to be composed of officers detailed from the Army at large, under such rules as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 2. That the duties of the general staff corps shall be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the

mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this act to the supervision of the chief; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President.

Sec. 3. That the general staff corps shall consist of one chief of staff and two general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier general; four colonels, six lieutenant colonels and twelve majors to be detailed from the corresponding grades in the Army at large, under such rules for selection as the President may prescribe; twenty captains to be detailed from officers of the Army at large of the grades of captain or first lieutenant, who while so serving shall have the rank, pay and allowance of captain. All officers detailed in the general staff corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the general staff corps officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the general staff corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commission, and no officer except a general officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the general staff corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in cases of emergency in time of war.

Sec. 4. That the chief of staff, under the direction of the President, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers and the Signal Corps, and shall perform such other military duties, not otherwise assigned by law, as may be assigned to him by the President. Duties now prescribed by statute for the Commanding General of the Army as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall be performed by the chief of staff or other officer designated by the President. Acts and parts of acts authorizing aides-de-camp and military secretaries shall not apply to general officers of the general staff corps.

ACTUAL EXPENSES OR MILEAGE.

The case of William W. Chance vs. the United States, decided by the Court of Claims Jan. 5, 1903, determines a question of mileage in which a large number of officers are interested. The plaintiff, as an officer of Volunteers, proceeded under orders from his home in Mount Vernon, Ill., to the Philippines, via San Francisco. He was paid his actual traveling expenses only for the entire journey. He claimed that he should have been paid seven cents a mile for the portion of the journey lying within the United States. The court disallowed this claim, saying: "In the enactment under which the present claim is made the principle of re-imbursement for actual outlay is applied to ocean travel and to from the island possessions of the United States. In qualifying the compensation to actual expenditures for a journey to or from the islands the proviso is not stated in language that admits of an interpretation which will justify payment of mileage for one part of a journey and actual expenses for another part of the same journey. The statute does not so divide up the travel as to convey the intention of Congress to provide actual expenses at sea and more than actual expenses on land. The whole subject seems to have been re-imbursement from start to finish. Certainly if an officer is ordered from his post of duty in Washington to Guam, and he makes the journey pursuant to orders, he is traveling to one of our island possessions the moment he begins the trip. If he leaves Manila for Mount Vernon, Ill., as this officer did, the entire travel is a single journey, not to be broken by unnecessary delays, for the expenses of which the officer must be re-imbursed, but not compensated beyond the amount necessarily expended. The officer undertaking such a journey does so under orders to leave a particular point in the islands and come to a special place here, or vice versa. With knowledge that all the journey for which the officer could be paid must be undertaken under and pursuant to orders, Congress made no discrimination in the method of compensation for the two kinds of travel required when the journey was to or from the islands. That body might well have made the discrimination in view of the reason set forth in the decision of the court in *Hutchins*, supra, if it was desired to give the officer the difference between what he would be obliged to expend and 7 cents per mile, from which he might save something. No doubt the reason stated in the decision influenced Congress to continue the policy of mileage for ordinary travel on land. But it seems clear to us that the distinction was not continued for travel like that under consideration. It is not for the court to interpolate a meaning which the framers did not express. For us to differentiate a journey to or from the islands into inland travel and ocean travel, and measure out emolument for the one and re-imbursement for the other, would be to make the law and not to construe it. Petition dismissed."

The court also holds that the act of March 3, 1899, under which the claim was brought, became effective upon its passage. In the case of *Hutchins*, referring to the discrimination made between the different kinds of travel, this court said: "The legislation on this subject must not be regarded as arbitrary, but as founded on some just and rational principle. Travel abroad ordinarily involves long ocean voyages, where mileage ceases to be re-imbursement and becomes emolument. Travel at home is usually for shorter distances, and involves innumerable petty disbursements, running down to 10 cents for a street car or 35 cents for a dinner, as may be seen in the annual reports of the Attorney General. The purpose of the statutes undoubtedly is that the re-imbursement for traveling expenses abroad shall be the actual outlay of the officer, and for traveling expenses at home shall be commuted in the form of mileage." On appeal to the Supreme Court Mr. Justice Brown said: "Why officers are allowed by Congress mileage in one case and not in the other is not altogether clear, but probably the view suggested by the court below is correct, viz., that traveling at home is ordinarily for such short distances, and the disbursements therefor are generally for such petty amounts, that to save the necessity of the officer keeping a minute account of each outlay, and the accounting officers of the Treasury passing upon the reasonableness of every small item, it was thought better to allow the officer a fixed mileage by the shortest traveled route, leaving him at liberty, under certain circumstances, and where his orders were not to proceed by a particular route, to choose his own." (151 U.S.R., 542.)

Six companies of native Philippine troops took part in the review by General Miles on Nov. 1, and he expressed himself as being highly pleased with them. The six companies were the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 23d, and 24th, stationed at Colocan, Rizal Province, P.I., Major P. M. B. Travis, 28th Inf., commanding.

FORT McPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 4, 1903.

One of the most enjoyable hops of the season was a bal poudré given last week in honor of Miss Morrison, of Pittsburg, and Miss Emma Casey, of Washington. The ladies were charming with powdered hair, rouge and patches. Many of the young society people of Atlanta attended.

Owing to the crowded condition of the garrison, No. 10, which was formerly the commanding officers' quarters, has been assigned to six bachelors, Lieutenants Ride-nour, Winship, Adams, Hearn, Lynch and Hyatt. The house presents a most attractive appearance, with curious and Oriental furnishings. The bachelors keep open house on Fridays, parade days, and are immensely popular with Atlanta's young society set.

Master Robert Spence gave a clown party on Dec. 25 to his juvenile friends. Among those present were Masters Spence, Elliot, Buck, Ted and Alex Bennet, William and Jackson Heavey.

W. H. Crane, "David Harum," was the guest of honor at a dainty breakfast given by Major and Mrs. French on Dec. 24.

Mrs. W. C. Bennett entertained the post card club at her home on Monday evening, Dec. 28. The prizes were won by Mrs. J. B. Bennett, Lieutenant Adams and Mr. Philip Newton, while Lieutenant Roach drew the consolation prize.

Christmas was a very jolly and happy day for the post children, nearly every home having a Christmas tree. The day was delightfully warm, tennis courts being occupied by players all day.

The Atlanta Journal of Jan. 4 gives an account of the New Year's day reception given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Butler D. Price at Fort McPherson in compliment to the 16th Infantry and a few Atlanta friends. From five until seven o'clock the house was thronged with callers. Mrs. Price and the ladies of the staff received the guests in the front parlor. The Price quarters are among the most charming at the Fort. Each room in the house is filled with gorgeous things from the Orient collected by Mrs. Price during her three years' stay in the Philippines. The bric-a-brac is invaluable, and the walls are hung with rare antique embroideries. The beautiful mahogany furniture and the old China in the dining room are chiefly heirlooms, having belonged to the Prices and Hunts of Philadelphia. The house is so decorative that the floral decorations were very simple, consisting of holly and palms.

Mrs. "Jack" Bennett presided at the punch bowl in the hall, which was in one corner under an effective arrangement of the Stars and Stripes and regimental colors. Mrs. Bennett's gown was a lovely one of white crepe lisse. A sumptuous luncheon was served in the dining room, the highly polished center table being decorated in white and green. The music by the band was delightful. After most of the guests had departed, leaving the receiving party and a few other intimate friends, Colonel Price, who is the cleverest of actors, and Major Manley gave several recitations and entertained the crowd delightfully. Mrs. Price was very gracious and cordial. She wore a handsome gown of black, with just enough of white about it to make it stylish. It was trimmed with finest of lace.

Among the ladies assisting was Mrs. W. W. Gray. She wore a stylish gown of white etamine. Mrs. White was lovely in thin white tissue. Mrs. French wore a pineapple tissue gown of white and blue, and presided with much grace and dignity at the coffee table, behind a very old-fashioned silver coffee urn.

Miss Katherine Cochran, sister of Mrs. W. C. Bennett, was guest of honor at a delightful card party Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Jack Bennett's. Six-hand euchre was played, and dainty refreshments served. The prize, a handsome burnt wood book-rack, was won by Mrs. Hubert White.

Capt. Buck's young daughters, Misses Alice and Pauline Buck, gave a hop on Friday evening. The band was fine, and at 12 o'clock, when the strains of the last waltz died away, the 75 guests were loath to depart. Besides Capt. and Mrs. Buck there were present a number of the staff officers and their wives and all the young men of the post.

Following the performance of Anna Held in "The Little Duchess" a number of officers and ladies attended the masque ball at the Capitol City Club, Atlanta.

An egg nog party at Lieut. and Mrs. Hubert White's quarters greeted the new year on Wednesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Roach, Lieut. and Mrs. Sydney Smith attended.

Mrs. Hubert White complimented Miss Cochran with cards and a chafing dish luncheon on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. John Newton won a very choice pen sketch as first prize, and Mrs. Lacour the consolation.

Mrs. Wright, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. H. French. Mrs. Louis Solleiac is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Phillips, of New York City.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 6, 1902.

The board convened to make plans for the joint Army and Navy maneuvers for this year, of which Colonel Story is president, is not in session. Up to the present time the board has been unable to agree as to the theater of operations. As this is the first duty of the board, no plans for the maneuvers have been made.

The dance given on New Year's eve was a great success. The entire band furnished the music until twelve o'clock, when taps was sounded, followed by reveille. Mrs. Poindexter and Capt. Andrew Hero, Jr., received the guests, and did much to make all feel at home and have a good time.

On New Year's eve Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley gave an elaborate dinner to Major and Mrs. Albert S. Cummins at their home, which is of quaint old architecture and was handsomely decorated. The table, which was covered with handsome cut glass and silver, was banked in the middle with carnations. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick returned from their honeymoon on New Year's day, and as soon as the news spread that they were here their attractive home was filled with their friends who came to congratulate Lieutenant Embick on being able to win such a charming bride and to wish both a happy New Year.

New Year's morning, Colonel Story was at home to his friends, and every one adhered to the old time custom of calling on the commanding officer and giving him the greetings of the season.

Last week the seven masted schooner Thomas W. Lawson was in the harbor, the largest of its type afloat, and many officers and ladies of the garrison took advantage of the invitation of her master, Captain Crowley, and visited her. All came away filled with wonder at her

immense carrying capacity and elegance with which she is fitted out.

The Fort Monroe Club was thrown open on New Year's day to the ladies and friends, and a delicious egg-nog, which was brewed by Captain Walke, was served between noon and 6 p.m. None of the ladies ever miss an opportunity to visit this club, which enjoys the reputation of being the most beautiful club in the Service. Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver L. Spaulding have returned from their wedding trip, and are at home to their friends at 68 North. Lieut. and Mrs. Elijah B. Martindale returned on Sunday night from a pleasant visit to Paris, Ill., the home of Mrs. Martindale. Lieut. and Mrs. Levert Coleman returned Sunday morning from a ten days visit to New York. Lieut. L. F. Buck returned New Year's day from New York, where he went to visit his wife, who is attending her mother during her illness.

On Thursday, Mrs. H. Clay Evans, Jr., entertained with an afternoon card party for the ladies; euchre was the game played, and the prize was carried off by Miss Widdfield. At 4:30 the game ended and the gentlemen called and all joined in drinking egg-nog to the health of Lieutenant and Mrs. Embick.

The pretty home of Lieut. and Mrs. M. M. Mills was the scene of a most delightful card party on Friday evening. Hearts were played by the gay assemblage until midnight, when an elegant course supper was served. Among those present were Captain and Mrs. Ponce, Lieutenant and Mrs. Howell, Lieutenant and Mrs. Geary, Lieutenant and Mrs. Embick, Lieutenant and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Evans, Lieutenants Kilbourne and Hill.

Mr. N. S. Reeder, of New York City, has been the guest of his brother, Lieut. R. P. Reeder, during the week.

On Tuesday evening of last week the hop room in the Administration building was a perfect bower of loveliness, when it was thrown open to the many friends of Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, to meet their daughters, who have just returned from school. Besides the entire garrison a number of friends from Norfolk and the surrounding countryside were present, which filled the hall to overflowing. Delicious punch and refreshments were served during the evening. Captain and Mrs. Walke were assisted in receiving by their daughters and nieces, the Misses Truxton of Norfolk, Va. It was the first private dance given at the post for many months, and will long remain as a pleasant memory to every one who attended.

Gen. and Mrs. Alexander McD. McCook had a family reunion on Christmas day. Although the family was scattered to the four points of the globe they all adhered to the old time custom of meeting together on Christmas, and a merrier and happier family could not be found. The party consisted of Major and Mrs. Chauncey Baker, Q.M.D., U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap and baby of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Byrne, sister of Mrs. McCook, and her daughter, Miss Byrne.

Admiral Howell, U.S.N., retired, is spending the winter at the Hotel Chamberlin.

Lieut. Lytle Brown, C.E., and bride have spent their honeymoon at the Chamberlin Hotel. Lieutenant Brown tried very hard to keep the fact that they were newly married a deep secret, but like murder it will come out, and his classmates on duty at the Artillery School have had a great deal of amusement at his expense. Lieutenant and Mrs. Brown left Jan. 1 for their new station, West Point, where he has been detailed as an instructor.

Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan, U.S.A., retired, and daughter, will spend the remainder of the winter months at the Chamberlin.

Miss Kean of Weldon, N.C., who has been the guest of Mrs. Reeder, left last week for her home.

Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, A.C., who has been with Admiral Dewey's fleet to observe the maneuvers at Culebra Island, returned on the Monday before Christmas to spend the holidays with his family, expecting to leave shortly to gather data and information from the seacoast forts and defenses for his class in the Artillery School. His youngest daughter, who has been away at school, returned the same day.

On Christmas day the Fort Monroe Club was turned over to General McCook, who wished to have his friends join him in having Christmas egg-nog, and for several hours there was a merry time.

On Friday after Christmas, the hospitable home of Major Albert S. Cummins was thrown open to the ladies of the garrison for an afternoon tea given by Miss Cummins complimentary to her father's bride. By her sweet manner Mrs. Cummins has already won a host of friends.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 4, 1903.

The new year was ushered in here at the post by an extremely pleasant dance given by the officers and ladies. The cotillion was danced in the post hall, which was brightly decorated with military trappings and implements of war. About one hundred danced, many coming up from Salt Lake City. Supper was served in the officers' club, and as the old year died and the booming of cannon down town ushered in the new season a health was given to the old and the new.

Preceding the cotillion Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hepburn gave a beautifully appointed dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, of Whipple Barracks. Green and red were the colors used to decorate the house throughout. The arrangement of the house was very attractive. In the center of the table placed on an elegant centerpiece of point lace was a beautiful basket filled with red carnations and smilax, and from this extending to each place was a broad satin ribbon. At the end of each was placed the place-card, also in red. The chandeliers were festooned in holly and mistletoe. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Palmer, Col. and Mrs. Edwin F. Holmes, Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Pardee, Capt. Frank L. Winn and Mr. Frederick Pardee, of Chicago.

The officers of the post were invited to meet at Col. J. W. Bubb's, the command officer, New Year's day to drink to the health of the regiment and all present for the coming year. Mrs. Bubb and daughters, Misses Clara and Helen, left Sunday night on an extended visit to friends in the East.

Doctor Fenney, contract surgeon, was a visitor in the post Tuesday.

Capt. W. F. Creary, mother and sister, arrived in the post last week after a three months' leave of absence spent in California.

One of the most brilliant affairs of last week, to which a few of the post people were invited, was the "dinner dance" given by Col. and Mrs. E. F. Holmes at their beautiful home, Amelia Palace, Salt Lake City, on Friday evening. At 7 o'clock promptly the guests, one hundred in number, were seated at twenty-five small tables, all beautifully decorated in red and green. American beauty roses were scattered in profusion throughout the house, while a stringed orchestra discoursed beautiful music during the dinner hours. After dinner the guests enjoyed themselves in various portions of the house, while the dining room and parlors were being cleared

for the dancing which was soon to follow, to the delightful strains of Christensen's orchestra. Among those who were present from the post were Col. and Mrs. Bubb, the Misses Bubb, Mr. Joe Bubb, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hepburn, Captains Creary, Winn and Harbeson, Lieutenants Green and Bowers.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 6, 1903.

The old custom of having open house during New Year's day, which had abated considerably of late years in Annapolis was largely revived, both at the Naval Academy and in Annapolis. Mrs. Brownson did not receive owing to the illness of Miss Brownson, so that the chief social function was the reception of Mrs. Colahan, wife of Comdr. C. E. Colahan, commandant of midshipmen, and the open house kept at the Academy club by the younger officers on duty here. Mrs. Colahan was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers, and a number of ladies of the Naval Academy. Others who received at their homes in the Naval Academy grounds were Mrs. Howard, wife of Comdr. T. B. Howard, and Mrs. Terry, wife of Prof. Nathan M. Terry. Mrs. Howard was assisted by Miss Grace Howard, Miss Mattie Edgerton, of Baltimore, and Miss Mary Howard, of Washington. Miss Terry received with Mrs. Terry.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Comdr. Theodor Porter, received at her home in Annapolis, which was formerly the residence of Governor Pratt. The Misses Porter and Mrs. Walter Ebbs, of Washington, were in the receiving party. Other naval people residing in the city who received were Mrs. McCormick and the Misses McCormick, wife and daughters of Admiral A. H. McCormick, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Johnson, wife of Prof. W. W. Johnson, who had with her Mrs. T. W. Johnson and Miss Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Dorsey Cassaway kept open house all day, assisted by Mrs. Fisher, wife of Lieut. R. E. Fisher, U.S.A., Miss Berkeley, of Virginia, and Miss Iglehart. The Misses Agnes and Katherine Walton, daughters of Dr. J. Roland Walton, received at their home on Francis street during the afternoon. Mrs. Claude and the Misses Lucy, Lila and Rachel Claude, wife and daughters of Dr. W. C. Claude also received.

The Navy Athletic Association held its annual meeting at the Academy on Friday, Jan. 2. Comdr. C. E. Colahan was re-elected president of the association, and the following were chosen to serve on the executive committee: Prof. N. M. Terry, Lieut. M. E. Trench, Lieut. J. M. Poyer, Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, Lieut. G. W. Laws, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker and Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey. Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, who has served on the committee for a number of years, and who ably assists in the coaching of the athletic teams at the Academy, resigned from the committee. Lieuts. W. S. Crosley and E. McCauley were designated representatives of the association at Washington, D.C. The proposition of applying the four-year playing rules to members of West Point and Annapolis, as is the case at other colleges and universities, meets with the general approval of the Navy Association, as was shown at a second meeting held on Monday, and there is no doubt that these rules will be placed in effect when the representatives of the Army and Navy Athletic Associations meet in Washington on the coming Saturday, at which time the detail for the annual football game between the two institutions will be arranged.

The matter of selling the tickets to the future football contests between the Army and Navy instead of disposing of them by invitation as heretofore, which statement has appeared in the papers as coming from West Point, was also thoroughly discussed. The Navy Association members state that they know nothing of such proposed plans, nor would they agree in the same should the matter be laid before them.

The final examinations of the first class of midshipmen, which will be graduated from the Academy on Feb. 2, will begin on Thursday, Jan. 22. The annual exams. of the other three classes will be held the week following.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. F. Halsey gave a dance in the Naval Academy armory Saturday evening to a number of their friends among the fourth class. The New Year's hop was well attended by a number of out-of-town guests.

NO MORE SHIPS TO BREMERTON.

Capt. Joseph G. Eaton, until recently commanding officer of the Oregon, has furnished another strong argument against Bremerton being visited by vessels of the Navy. As we stated in these columns on Jan. 3, the Acting Secretary of the Navy has issued an order directing that no ships of the Navy go to the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Washington, until further orders, owing to the disgraceful moral condition of the town and the shameful manner in which men of the Navy have been treated by confidence men and thieves. In his report, which is dated Washington, D.C., Jan. 6, 1903, Captain Eaton states that the Oregon while under his command was at Bremerton continuously for seven months. As the men going on liberty were repeatedly drugged or made drunk and robbed on the main street of Bremerton while on their way to the Seattle steamers they were ordered to avoid the town and were sent out of the Charleston gate to take the steamer from Charleston to Seattle. The Seattle steamers refused a request to land at the Navy Yard or take blue jackets aboard, and they either embarked from Charleston or were carried in the Oregon's steam launch directly to the steamer's dock, thus avoiding the snares laid for them in Bremerton. Captain Eaton says:

"Finding their prey escaping them, the sharks who had congregated in Bremerton sought other waters, and for a time, the condition of affairs improving, the order to avoid Bremerton was abrogated. So open and dangerous had these attempts upon the blue jackets become that I have known liberty men to be picked up insensible and moneyless on the streets of Bremerton near the Navy Yard gate within twenty minutes of the time they had passed out, clean and sober, with money in pocket. It was notorious that there were in Bremerton certain men who made their living by either enticing the men-of-war-men into open gambling halls, which were located near the Navy Yard gate, or, failing in this, they placed knock-out drops (chloral) in the first drink offered to their victims, who, falling unconscious, were at once robbed. After nearly forty years' experience at many seaports, I have no hesitation in adding that for open robbery and organized pillage of blue jackets Bremerton surpassed all other towns I have known. Seattle is not particularly noted for its saintliness or order, but in that city the man-of-war-men was not made the special prey of the vicious classes, and consequently the men going on liberty were encouraged to make Seattle their destina-

tion. I consider it due to Seattle to bear testimony to the care and protection extended by the police of that city to the visiting sailor man in uniform."

NEEDS OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Capt. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, in his recent statement of the needs of the institution to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, took strong ground against the proposed employment of thirty civilian instructors at the Academy, explaining that he appeared before the Committee at the request of the Senators, he said:

"To me it seems—and my opinion is that of many officers of the Navy—that this will be a very serious blow to the discipline of the Academy. Now, it may be that an officer as an instructor may not be as perfect in French, he may not be as well up in mathematics, but he will be a better instructor at the Academy and will teach the Cadets more than they can be taught by a young man fresh from college. You have two systems of education at the Academy—one purely academic, and the other the formation of character. The latter is even more important in my opinion than the first. It is certainly fully as important. The formation of character comes from daily contact with the instructors at the Academy, and it does not make any difference whether it is a class in French or seamanship, ordnance or mathematics, the contact is the same and the influence is felt. I think it will be a serious blow to the Academy if the plan is carried out to suddenly unload upon it a large number of inexperienced civilian professors. This was done during our great civil war, from 1861 to 1865, because it became absolutely necessary. I was at the Academy during these four years. I know the instruction given at that time does not compare in any way with the instruction that is given to the midshipmen to-day. I know when we graduated we were not as well prepared for service as midshipmen who leave the Naval Academy to-day. There are those who differ with me, but they are very few, and I think the great majority of the officers of the Navy will bear me out in my statement."

In speaking of the proposed engineering school at Annapolis Captain Brownson said: "Any scheme to advance the education of midshipmen in engineering meets with my approval, but an experiment school, as proposed, at the Academy, where they would carry on experiments only, is a different proposition. It does not seem to me that that is the place for it. It seems to me the place would be the navy yard at New York." There is much more of great interest in the hearing of Captain Brownson, which we may refer to in a later issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

BIDS FOR ARMORED CRUISERS.

Bids for the construction of the armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee were opened at the Navy Department on Jan. 6 in the presence of representatives of about all of the largest shipbuilding companies in this country. The bidding was extremely close and exciting, due, largely, to the active participation of the so-called ship-building trust. Many of the concerns submitted two bids—one on the plans of the Department and a second on the plans of the company. The Fore River Ship and Engine Company, after bidding on the plans of the Department, submitted another bid for cruisers constructed with 25,000-horse power and twenty-two knots speed, as suggested by Rear Admiral Melville, when the designs for the boats were under discussion at the Navy, and in favor of which he finally presented a minority report. The William Cramp Shipbuilding Company bid on the plans of the Department (Class D), on its own plans for cruisers of 14,500 tons displacement and twenty-two knots speed (Class 2), and then submitted a third bid for cruisers built on the plans specified by the Department, with the exception that the vessels would be equipped with turbine motors and the Niclaus boilers. In detail the bids follow:

Newport News Shipbuilding Company—One ship in forty-two months on Department's designs for \$4,325,000.

Fore River Ship and Engine Works of Quincy, Mass.—One ship on Department's designs in forty-two months for \$4,575,000.

Bath Iron Works—One ship in forty-two months on Department's designs for \$4,500,000.

Union Iron Works of San Francisco—One ship in forty-two months, \$4,365,000.

New York Ship Building Company of Camden, N.J.—One ship in forty-two months, Department's designs, for \$4,250,000. Two ships same class for \$4,150,000 each, to be delivered in forty and forty-two months.

Same company on its own designs providing for twenty-two-knot ships to be delivered in forty and forty-two months, \$4,250,000 each. It was in connection with this bid that the letter was submitted demanding an allowance of 25,000 horse power.

Moran Bros. & Co. of Seattle—One ship in forty-two months for \$4,397,000.

Wm. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia—One ship on Department's designs, thirty-nine months, \$4,200,000. Same company on its own designs, ships to be delivered in thirty-six and thirty-nine months, and to be of twenty-two knots speed, one ship for \$4,100,000, two ships on same plans for \$4,000,000 each. Same company on plans of its own providing for the use of steam turbines and water-tube boilers, \$4,100,000 for one and \$4,050,000 each for two.

The judgment of the board of bureau chiefs will be necessary to determine the awards.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Bids for furnishing the labor and material necessary to complete the concrete stone dry dock at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., will be opened at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 7 next. The work is about 19 per cent. completed.

Proposals for constructing the floating dry dock for the U.S. Naval Station at Cavite, P.I., are now advertised for, and will be opened at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., on March 14 next.

A builders' trial of the Lake submarine boat Protector took place in Long Island Sound, N.Y., on Jan. 6 between Penfield Reef and Stratford Shoals. It was a surface trial in which gasoline was used as a motive power. When the boat is submerged it is proposed to propel her by electricity. The trial was said to be successful, and a speed of 12 knots is reported to have been attained.

A most successful trial of the torpedo boat Macdonough, built by the Fore River Ship and Engine Company of Quincy, Mass., took place over a measured mile course off Wood End, Provincetown, Jan. 4. She exceeded her contract requirement of 28 knots, making one leg at a rate of 28.54. The best two runs over the mile averaged 28.02, which was the speed which gained her acceptance by the Government board. The trial was so encouraging that at its conclusion it was decided to try another Government test, an endurance run of one hour at continued speed of 26 knots. This was attempted on the trip back to Boston, across Cape Cod

Bay, but after three-quarters of the time had been consumed a small valve blew out, and it was postponed until Tuesday. The high-speed trial was made under somewhat adverse conditions, there being a heavy cross sea and considerable wind. At the conclusion, some of the officers of the Navy Trial Board, of which Capt. C. J. Train is president, did not hesitate to say that had the run been made under the conditions usually attending Government trials the boat would have gone well over 29 knots.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command.
Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. John N. Hemphill. At Culebra.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Culebra.
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Culebra.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Culebra.
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. At Culebra.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At Culebra.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Culebra.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 7.

CARIBBEAN SQUADRON.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At Culebra.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Culebra.
JACKETT, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 8.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. At Culebra.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Culebra.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief.
Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. James H. Dayton. At Culebra.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Culebra.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Culebra.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief.
Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Culebra.
MONAGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Culebra.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Culebra.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. At Culebra.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 3.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Glass ordered to command.
Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At San Diego.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 5.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Capt. J. J. Hunter, ordered to command. Arrived at Coronado Beach, Dec. 31.
PERKY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. At Mare Island.
WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet.
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY, (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Capt. Robert M. Berry ordered to command. At Olongapo.
RAINBOW, Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. Sailed Jan. 8 from Hong Kong for Olongapo.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Yokohama.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.
PROLIC, Lieut. F. B. Baldwin. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. Arrived at GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Sydney.
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. Arrived at Sydney, Dec. 27.
ELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Cavite.
ALA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Cavite.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.
USTIN (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Nov. 29 from Uraga to Guam. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Canton.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Charles S. Sperry (commander of Southern Squadron). At Cavite. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Fidelity S. Carter. At Cavite. Address Manila.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
PRINCETON, Comdr. James R. Selfridge. At Olongapo.
SATURN, (collier, merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Sailed Dec. 31 from Kobe for Uraga.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Cavite.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. James E. Walker. At Cavite.
ALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Cavite.
CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. At Cavite.
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Zamboanga.
QUIROS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolotte. At Isabella.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, & C.

ACCOMAC, Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Key West.
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
ILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Sailed Jan. 5 from Culebra for Boston. Will be sent to European station later.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.

APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.

ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Annapolis.

CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Culebra Dec. 31.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 6. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 3. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. Arrived at Valparaiso Jan. 3, en route to New York.

HERCULES, tug. At Norfolk. Address there.

HIST, Lieut. W. W. Buchanan. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 7.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

HOQUIST (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H. Address Honolulu.

ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, Jan. 8, en route to Pensacola. Address care Postmaster, New York.

IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEYDEN (tug), Lieut. C. Wells. At Culebra.

MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At League Island, Pa.

MASSASOIT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At San Juan. Address Postmaster, New York.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.

MODOC, at Philadelphia.

MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NARKETA, tug. At New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. Sailed Jan. 4 from Culebra for Hampton Roads.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

NEZINSCOT (tug), At Portsmouth, N.H.

OSCEOLA, Btsn. J. J. Norcott. At Culebra.

PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. At Newport News. Address Norfolk.

PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHEATON, At New York. Address there.

PAWUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 6. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Commissioned Jan. 5. Will be attached to European station. At Portsmouth, N.H.

RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.

RESTLESS, Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr. Norfolk, Va.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Sailed Jan. 5 from Culebra for Hampton Roads.

SANDWICH, tug. Annapolis, Md.

SANDWICH, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.

SOMERSET (tug), At Philadelphia.

SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard, SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Sailed Jan. 6 from Honolulu for Manila via Guam.

SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 4 en route to Guam. Their possible itinerary follows: Leave Manila, Jan. 9, 1903, arrive Guam, Jan. 17, 1903. Address U.S. Supply, care U.S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.

TECUMSEH, Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.

TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.

VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Bierer. At San Juan. Address care Postmaster, New York.

WISCONSIN, At Bremerton.

WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island.

YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Santa Cruz del Sur. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hennis, retired. Address New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Arrived at League Island Jan. 2. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickens. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, Norfolk, Va.
BANTEE, Comdr. George L. Dyer, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WARASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla, care Postmaster, New York.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 6.
BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 6.
BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davidson. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 6.
BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 6.
STOCKTON, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 6.
THORNTON, Lieut. W. G. McDowell. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 6.
WILKES, Lieut. D. W. Knox. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 6.
NINA (tug tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 6.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. TRUXTON, CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DALE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, CHAUNCEY, BARRY, BAINBRIDGE and WORDEN. Placed in commission in reserve Dec. 31, 1902.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

MORRIS, McKEE and CRAVEN, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.
RODGERS, Lieut. J. J. Halligan. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.
GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.
DAHLGREN, Ensign F. L. Pinner. At New Suffolk, N.Y.
STEWART, At New York.
WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At New York for repairs.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Ordered into full commission at Norfolk Dec. 30.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Sailed Dec. 30 from San Diego on cruise. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The itinerary follows: Leave San Diego Dec. 29, 1902, to sea, returning San Diego Jan. 12, 1903, leave San Diego, Jan. 15, or stay until further orders.
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 5. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. Comdr. Jos. B. Murdock ordered to command. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address care Postmaster, New York.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Boston.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Pensacola. Address care of Postmaster, New York City. Itinerary: Due Dec. 24 at Kingston, Jamaica; leave Dec. 31, due Jan. 4 at St. John's, Antigua; leave Jan. 7, due Jan. 7 at Basse Terre, St. Kitts; leave Jan. 14, due Jan. 14 at Port de France, Martinique; leave Jan. 17, due Jan. 30 at Curacao; leave Jan. 23, due Feb. 1 at San Juan, P.R.; leave Feb. 12, due Feb. 19 at New Orleans, La.; leave Feb. 23, due March 2 at Pensacola, Fla.; leave March 23, due April 1 at New York.
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Sailed Jan. 5 from Portsmouth, N.H., for St. Thomas. Itinerary: Leave Portsmouth Jan. 5, arrive Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas), Jan. 23; leave Jan. 23, arrive Santa Cruz Jan. 30; leave Feb. 4, arrive San Juan Feb. 9, leave Feb. 20, arrive Kingston March 3; leave March 12, arrive Havana March 23; leave April 1, arrive Gardiners Bay April 15; leave May 3, arrive Tompkinsville May 5.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. Arrived at Marcellus Jan. 8. The itinerary of the ship follows: Leave Jan. 11; arrive Gibraltar, Jan. 16, leave Jan. 20; arrive Madeira Jan. 23, leave Jan. 30; arrive San Juan Feb. 23, leave Feb. 25, arrive New Orleans, La., March 4, leave March 11; arrive Galveston, Texas, March 15, leave March 22; arrive Mobile, Ala., March 25, leave April 2; arrive Pensacola, Fla., April 2, leave April 26; arrive Havana, Cuba, April 30, leave May 5; arrive Charleston, S.C., May 9, leave May 16; arrive Tompkinsville, May 22. Address all mail U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Jan. 24, 1903; after Jan. 24, to U.S. Despatch Agent, New York.
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Norfolk.
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At Magdalena Bay. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The itinerary of the Mohican is as follows: Due at San Diego Jan. 11, 1903.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Sailed Dec. 18 from New York for St. Kitts. The itinerary of the Monongahela is as follows: Due at St. Kitts Jan. 21, 1903, leave Feb. 9, 1903; due at St. Thomas, Feb. 12, 1903, leave Feb. 28, 1903; due at San Juan, Feb. 28, 1903, leave March 19, 1903; due at Yorktown, April 7, 1903, leave April 25, 1903; due at Hampton Roads April 28, 1903. Address all mail to U.S.T.S. Monongahela, care U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until March 14, (date of steamer sailing from New York). After March 14, address to Yorktown, Va.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed Jan. 7 from Culebra for Norfolk.
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Sailed Jan. 7 from Norfolk for Yorktown, Va. Address Norfolk Yard.
TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 6. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX, Sailed Dec. 27 from Cardiff for Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
ALEXANDER, Sailed Jan. 7 from Montevideo for San Juan. Address care Postmaster, New York.
BRUS, At Baltimore. Address care Postmaster, New York.
CAESAR, Arrived at Cavite Jan. 4. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.
HANNIBAL, Sailed Dec. 22 from Baltimore for Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.
LEBANON, At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
LEONIDAS, Sailed Dec. 28 from Baltimore for Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.
MARCELLUS, Arrived at Culebra Dec. 31. Address care Postmaster, New York.
NERO, At Manila. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
STERLING, At Norfolk Yard. Address care Postmaster, New York.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

There are no changes in the list of vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service as given last week.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Sent to the Senate Jan. 5.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. George W. Baird, to be a captain Dec. 2, 1902, vice Green, retired.
Lieut. Comdr. William Winder, to be a commander Nov. 21, 1902, vice Inch, promoted.
Lieut. Charles B. T. Moore, to be a commander Nov. 21, 1902, vice Pillsbury, promoted.
Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds, to be a commander Dec. 2, 1902, vice Baird, promoted.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Walter R. Gherardi, to be a lieutenant Sept. 23, 1902, vice Muir, promoted.
Asst. Surg. Richard C. Holcomb, to be a passed assistant surgeon Dec. 2, 1901, to fill a vacancy.
James P. DeBruier, of Indiana, to be an assistant surgeon Jan. 3, 1903, to fill a vacancy.
Frederick R. Harris, of New York, to be a civil engineer Jan. 3, 1903, to fill a vacancy.
Paymaster John Q. Lovell, to have the rank of lieutenant commander from Dec. 2, 1902.
Chaplains in the Navy.
Johnson McC. Bellows, of Connecticut, to be a chaplain from Dec. 31, 1902, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 2.—Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Ensign W. V. Tomb, sick leave extended three months. Cable from Admiral Dewey, Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., Dec. 30, 1902.
Ensign S. W. Bryant, Nashville; to Machias.
Act. Btsn. P. Fechter, Iowa; to Naval Station, San Juan.
Btsn. A. Rettig, Marcellus; to Naval Station, San Juan.
Btsn. G. B. Moncrief, Marcellus; to Prairie.
Lieut. V. Blue, detached command Hist; to home.
Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, Prairie; to command Hist.
JAN. 3.—Comdr. C. T. Forse, to Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 15, 1903.
Comdr. F. A. Wilner, orders to Pensacola, Fla., revoked; to Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

Med. Dir. E. S. Bogert (retired), detached Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, New York, N.Y., and continue duty at Marine Recruiting Office, New York, N.Y.

Med. Insp. T. Woolverton (retired), to Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, New York, N.Y.

Civ. Engr. H. R. Stanford, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., Jan. 10; to Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Civ. Engr. H. H. Rousseau, detached Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., Jan. 20; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 31, 1903.

Asst. Paym. H. A. Wise, Jr., commissioned from Oct. 15, 1902.

Asst. Nav. Constr. J. A. Spilman, commissioned from July 1, 1902.

Capt. E. D. Taussig, commissioned from Nov. 7, 1902.

Capt. L. C. Logan, commissioned from July 11, 1902.

Comdr. W. F. Halsey, commissioned from Nov. 2, 1902.

Maj. Gen. Comdt. C. Heywood, commission from July 1, 1902.

Comdr. R. F. Nicholson, commissioned from Sept. 17, 1902.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Holloway, commissioned from Sept. 28, 1902.

Comdr. F. A. Wilner, commissioned from Nov. 7, 1902.

Ensign L. J. Connelly, commissioned from July 20, 1902.

Paym. Ck. F. Delany, appointed Jan. 2, 1903, for duty as clerk to pay officer, naval station Key West.

Paym. Ck. D. P. Dorgan, appointed Jan. 2, 1903, for duty as clerk to general storekeeper naval station, Key West.

Paym. Ck. E. W. Poore, appointed Jan. 3, 1903; duty as fleet clerk on board New York.

JAN. 4.—Sunday.

JAN. 5.—Lieut. V. Blue, detached all duty assigned; to Asiatic Station, for duty as aid to Rear Admiral Cooper.

Lieut. D. M. Wood, detached charge recruiting party No. 8, and resume former duties at Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. D. E. Dismukes, detached charge recruiting party No. 6; resume former duties at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. D. E. Theelen, to Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1903, for duty in charge of recruiting party No. 6.

Lieut. O. G. Murfin, to Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 15, 1903, for duty in charge of recruiting party No. 1.

Lieut. L. C. Richardson, to Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 15, 1903, for duty in charge of recruiting party No. 7.

Lieut. J. R. Y. Blackley, detached duty charge recruiting party No. 1; resume duties on board Minneapolis, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck, detached duty charge recruiting party No. 2; resume former duties on board Washash.

Lieut. V. S. Houston, to Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 15, 1903, for duty in charge recruiting party No. 2.

Lieut. C. R. Miller, to Ogden, Utah, Jan. 20, 1903, for duty in charge of recruiting party No. 3.

Lieut. W. C. Asserson, to Albany, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1903, for duty in charge recruiting party No. 4.

Lieut. J. E. J. Ryan, detached duty charge recruiting party No. 5; resume former duties on board Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. A. W. Marshall, to Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1903, for duty in charge recruiting party No. 8.

Lieut. D. F. Sellers, to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, 1903.

Lieut. L. H. Everhart, to Lansing, Mich., Jan. 15, 1903, for duty in charge recruiting party No. 5.

JAN. 6.—Ensign D. C. Hanrahan, detached charge recruiting party No. 7, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Civ. Engr. A. C. Lewrenz, detached Naval Station, New London, Conn., etc.; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Capt. W. S. Cowles, commissioned from Nov. 2, 1902.

Lieut. A. Kautz, commissioned from July 1, 1902.

Cable from Admiral Dewey, Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., Jan. 5, 1903.

Ensign C. B. Kear, Atlanta; to Eagle.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, Lieut. A. A. Althouse and Lieut. C. Barnes, from the Chicago to Newark.

Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Willis, Iowa; to Newark.

Lieut. W. H. Chambers, Newark; to Iowa.

Act. Bsn. E. Murphy, Atlanta; to Potomac.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, Manila, P.I., Jan. 6, 1903.

Gun. B. H. Connell, Cavite Station; to Monadnock.

Gun. R. E. Simonsen and Carp. E. Thompson, from Monadnock to home.

Ensign C. T. Wade and Ensign J. D. Wainwright, from Yorktown to Yokohama Hospital.

Passed Asst. Paym. W. A. Merritt, Princeton; to Helena.

Asst. Paym. G. W. Pigman, Jr., Helena; to Princeton.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. R. Venable, Celtic; to Don Juan de Austria.

Ensign W. K. Riddle, General Alava; to Don Juan de Austria.

Asst. Paym. J. F. Hatch, Don Juan de Austria; to Celtic.

Asst. Paym. W. B. Rogers, Cavite Station; to Yorktown.

Asst. Surg. K. Ohnesorg, Vicksburg; to Yorktown.

Asst. Paym. R. Nicholson, Yorktown; to Cavite Station.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Peck, Annapolis; to Cavite Station.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, Yorktown; to Vicksburg.

Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, Princeton; to New Orleans.

Midshipman A. A. Peterson, General Alava; to Kentucky.

Asst. Surg. U. R. Webb, Cavite Station; to Annapolis.

Lieut. I. V. Gillis, Monadnock; to Vicksburg.

JAN. 7.—Lieut. Comdr. B. Tappan, detached New York, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, detached Wisconsin; to Marblehead.

Civ. Engr. C. W. Parks, detached Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Civ. Engr. R. C. Holiday, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., etc., Jan. 17; to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., Jan. 19.

Med. Insp. F. B. Stephenson, retired Jan. 2, 1903. (Section 1453, Revised Statutes.)

Rear Admiral G. W. Melville, retired Jan. 10, 1903. (Section 1444, Revised Statutes.)

Paym. Ck. E. J. McCormack, appointed Jan. 7, 1903, for duty on board Atlanta.

Pay Dir. A. W. Bacon, retired Jan. 5, 1903. (Section 1444, Revised Statutes.)

Med. Insp. F. B. Stephenson (retired), continue on duty at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., until Feb. 2, 1903; then home.

Cable from Admiral Dewey, Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., Jan. 7, 1903.

Ensign E. T. Constain, Gloucester; to Albany.

Ensign W. G. Roper, Albany; to Gloucester.

Paym. Ck. J. E. Reed, Iowa; to Newark.

Med. Insp. S. H. Dickson, Iowa; to Newark as fleet surgeon.

Act. War. Mach. E. B. Thompson, Atlanta; to Newark.

Ensign J. T. Bowers, Detroit; to Culgoa.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln, Detroit; to Culgoa.

Midshipman L. E. Wright, Jr., Kearsarge; to Detroit.

Bsn. G. B. Moncrief, Prairie; to Culgoa.

Midshipman R. Williams, Illinois; to Detroit.

War. Mach. C. H. Hosung, Newark; to Iowa.

Lieut. E. H. Watson and E. L. Bennett, Mayflower; to Prairie.

JAN. 8.—Lieut. A. Bronson, Jr., to duty charge recruiting party No. 1.

Lieut. H. Williams, to duty charge recruiting party No. 1.

Capt. A. B. Bates, commissioned Sept. 17.

Lieut. F. D. Karns, commissioned July 11, 1902.

Lieut. D. M. Garrison, commissioned July 4.

A. Paym. J. S. Beecher, commissioned Oct. 15.

Capt. C. H. Arnold, commissioned Sept. 17.

A. Paym. G. P. Auld, commissioned Oct. 15.

Capt. R. W. Milligan, commissioned Nov. 7.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Sims, commissioned Nov. 21.

Lieut. W. R. Cushman, commissioned Sept. 17.

A. N. Constr. W. McEntee, commissioned July 1.

Lieut. R. W. McNeely, commissioned March 5.

Lieut. Comdr. E. Simpson, commissioned Sept. 17.

Comdr. H. Morrell, commissioned Nov. 7.

A. N. Constr. W. B. Ferguson, commissioned July 1.

Comdr. E. B. Underwood, commissioned Sept. 17.

Lieut. W. H. Standley, commissioned Nov. 7.

Lieut. Comdr. T. W. Kinkaid, commissioned Nov. 2.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. P. Muir, commissioned Sept. 23.

Cable from Admiral Dewey, Naval Station, San Juan, Jan. 8.

A. Bsn. P. Fechter, Naval Station, San Juan; to the Culgoa.

Lieut. C. K. Mallory, Detroit; to Prairie.

P. A. Surg. H. H. Hass, Montgomery; to Prairie.

P. A. Surg. J. E. Page, Newark; to Montgomery.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 2.—1st Lieut. S. H. Mather, orders of Dec. 30 revoked, proceed home and await orders for duty with a battalion for service in Philippines.

JAN. 3.—1st Lieut. Stephen Elliott, leave pending Departments action in his case.

Major H. C. Haines, detached staff commander-in-chief, combined squadrons to command battalion on Panther, and Col. P. C. Pope and Major C. A. Doyen, proceed north upon reporting Major Haines on Panther.

2d Lieut. C. Macauley, upon reporting 1st Lieut. A. E. Harding, detached Marine Barracks, Boston, to Marine Barracks, Newport, relieving 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Turner, who ordered to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

Capt. H. W. Carpenter, detached Illinois to command Marine Guard, Olympia, and as fleet officer, Caribbean Squadron.

Capt. G. C. Thorpe, detached Olympia, to command Marine Guard Illinois, and as fleet marine officer, European Station.

2d Lieut. F. F. Robards, detached Marine Barracks, Boston, and granted leave until 20th.

Col. G. C. Reid, adjutant and inspector, granted five days leave.

JAN. 5.—Capt. T. C. Treadwell, proceed home and await instructions.

JAN. 6.—1st Lieut. T. A. Mott, detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis, and 1st Lieut. Evans, detached Marine Barracks, New York, proceed home.

Major Geo. Richards, Asst. Paym., leave granted extended seven days.

Capt. C. P. Hatch, assumes command Marine Barracks, Pensacola, upon detachment of Capt. J. A. Lejeune, who ordered report to commandant, navy yard, Norfolk.

JAN. 6.—A. S. McLemore, detached Iowa, to command Marine Guard, Newark, as fleet marine officer, South Atlantic Station.

JAN. 7.—Major Geo. Barnett, detached headquarters corps, to Marine Barracks, Washington, Capt. W. B. Lemly, 30 days leave.

2d Lieut. W. E. Smith to Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

DEC. 24.—1st Asst. Engr. W. E. Maccoun, detached from the Gresham, and ordered to the Department.

Chief Engr. G. B. Maher, ordered to report at the Marine Hospital Bureau for physical examination.

Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd, granted ten days' leave.

DEC. 25.—1st Lieuts. W. E. Reynolds, J. C. Moore and J. M. Moore, appointed a board to examine into the damage to the Curtis Creek Bridge by the Tuscarora, and to fix the responsibility for the same.

First Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman, granted ten days' leave.

DEC. 27.—Captain Francis Tuttle, granted an extension of leave for five days.

Chief Engr. W. E. Maccoun, ordered to Richmond, Va., in connection with the Mohawk.

Constructor J. W. Lee, ordered to report at the Department.

Capt. W. G. Ross, ordered to report at the Department.

DEC. 28.—2d Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant, ordered to the Seminole, on expiration of leave.

DEC. 29.—Capt. J. W. Collins, ordered to New York City on inspection duty.

First Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, ordered to Baltimore, Md., on inspection duty.

DEC. 31.—Chief Engr. A. J. Howison, granted two months' sick leave.

Chief Engr. G. B. Maher, granted two months' sick leave.

JAN. 3.—Constructor J. W. Lee, ordered to Richmond, Va., on inspection duty.

JAN. 5.—1st Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright, from the Windom to the McLane.

Orders assigning 2d Lieut. W. G. Blasdel to the Rush revoked, and that officer ordered to the Boutwell temporarily.

JAN. 6.—Capt. Russell Glover, ordered to report at the Department.

Second Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell, to the Thetis.

Third Lieut. F. B. Harwood, from the Boutwell to the Onondaga.

JAN. 7.—2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes, ordered to report at the Department.

Capt. M. A. Healy, ordered to report at the Department.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill making appropriation for the support of the Army for the year ending, June 30, 1904, as reported from the Military Committee this week, contains the following proviso:

Provided, That section 3,682, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to the expenditure of this appropriation (contingent military information division) so far as it relates to the offices of the military attaches abroad and to said branch office at Manila: And provided further, That section 3,648, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to subscriptions for newspapers and periodicals to be paid from this appropriation.

For extra pay to expert riflemen, \$12,000: Provided, That expert riflemen, hereafter qualifying as such, shall receive one dollar a month in addition to their pay.

Provided, That hereafter the Hospital Corps of the United States Army shall consist of sergeants first class, sergeants, corporals, privates first class, and privates; the rank and pay of sergeants first class, sergeants, and privates first class shall be as now provided by law for hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards, and privates of the Hospital Corps; corporals shall receive \$20 per month and privates \$16, with such increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men. That the Secretary of War is authorized to organize companies of instruction, ambulance companies, field hospital, and other detachments of the Hospital Corps as the necessities of the Service may require.

Provided, That hereafter, except in case of officers retired on account of wounds received in battle, no officer now on the retired list shall be allowed or paid any

further increase of longevity pay, and officers hereafter retired, except as herein provided, shall not be allowed or paid any further increase of longevity pay above that which had accrued at date of their retirement.

Provided, That all enlisted men of the Regular Army who served as commissioned officers of United States Volunteers organized 1898 and 1899, or who have served or may now be serving as such in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment or in the Philippine Scouts, who, upon their muster out, have returned or may return to the ranks of the Regular Army, shall have such period of service counted as if it had been rendered as enlisted men, and that they be entitled to all continuous-service pay and to count, in computing the time necessary to enable them to retire, as enlisted men.

Hereafter, in all payments to be made under the provisions of Army appropriation acts, when the rate of compensation is annual payment, shall be made monthly at the rate of one-twelfth of the annual rate, and of such monthly rate and of all other monthly rates of compensation, one-thirtieth shall be the daily rate for computation of pay for fractional parts of a month; and for the purposes of this act, each and every month shall be held to consist of thirty days, whether the actual number of days be greater or less.

That section thirty-seven of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," is hereby repealed and the Secretary of War is directed to muster out the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry of the United States Service on or before July 1, 1903: Provided, That the officers and enlisted men of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry shall, upon being mustered out, be paid two months' extra pay, to be paid out of the appropriation for pay of the Army: Provided further, That officers of the Regular Army serving with the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry when mustered out of said regiment shall return to their lineal rank in the Regular Army, and shall be paid for service with said regiment only time actually in such service.

Provided, That no part of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract after due notice and competition, except in such cases as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice of competition and in cases where it is impracticable to have the necessary printing done by contract the same may be done, with the approval of the Secretary of War, by the hire of the necessary labor for the purpose: Provided further, That hereafter, except in cases of emergency or where it is impracticable to secure competition, the purchase of all supplies for the use of the various departments and posts of the Army and branches of the Army service shall only be made after advertisement, and shall be purchased where the same can be purchased the cheapest, quality and cost of transportation and the interests of the Government considered; but every open market emergency purchase made in the manner common among business men which exceeds in amount \$200 shall be reported for approval to the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Provided, That hereafter the purchase of medicines and medical stores or the engagement of services not personal for the Medical Department of the Army may be made by the Medical Department in open market in the manner common among business men when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed \$200, but every such purchase or employment shall be promptly reported to the Secretary of War.

The bill makes the following appropriations: Office C.G., \$3,000; contingencies, \$25,000; Army War College, \$15,000; school of submarine mines, \$18,000; U.S. Service Schools, \$25,000; contingent for department headquarters, \$7,500; contingent military information division, \$10,000.

Signal Service, \$160,000; for electrical appliances and experts for Coast Artillery, \$389,000; submarine cable from headquarters, District of Columbia to Alaska, \$485,000.

Pay of Army, including longevity, line, \$17,867,124; staff, \$2,409,410; retired officers, \$2,125,000; retired enlisted men, \$724,327; clerks, \$273,160; pay miscellaneous, \$383,124; Subsistence Department, \$7,000,000.

Quartermaster's Department, \$5,000,000; incidentals, \$2,200,000; horses, \$400,000; barracks and quarters, \$4,750,000 one-half of this amount to be immediately available, provided no part of this shall be paid for commutation of fuel for quarters to officers or enlisted men, and that no civilian employee shall get more than \$150 a month, except on the approval of the Secretary; barracks and quarters in the Philippines, \$500,000; transportation, \$15,000,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$4,000,000; construction and repair of hospitals, \$475,000: Provided, That \$600,000 of this amount may be used for the construction at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, of a modern hospital for forty-eight beds, necessary to accommodate the sick of the contemplated increase of the garrison at that post to one regiment of infantry and two light batteries of artillery. Quarters for hospital stewards, \$15,000; shooting galleries and ranges, \$35,000.

Medical and hospital departments, \$450,000; Army Medical Museum, \$5,000; library, \$10,000.

Engineer Department, \$451,500 including engineer depots, \$11,500; Engineer school, \$25,000; buildings Engineer school, \$360,000; pontoon trains, etc., \$25,000; surveyors, etc., \$25,000.

Ordnance Department current expenses, \$300,000; ordnance stores and supplies, \$2,480,425.

And hereafter purchases of ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies may be made by the Ordnance Department in open market, in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed \$200. And hereafter all funds received as the value of military stores transferred by the several staff departments of the Army to the insular government of the Philippines shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and remain available for the procurement of like military stores to replace those so transferred.

And hereafter details for service in the Ordnance Department under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 1, 1901, may be made, from the Army at large, from the grade in which the vacancy exists, or from the grade below: Provided, That no officer shall be so detailed except upon the recommendation of a board of officers serving in the Ordnance Department, senior to the eligible grade, and after at least one examination, which shall be opened to competition: And provided further, That officers so detailed for service in the Ordnance Department in grades below that of lieutenant colonel shall not be again eligible for such detail until after they shall have served for at least one year out of that department.

Provided further, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered to accept the sum of \$10,000, tendered the Government by Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U.S.A., and the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the purpose of erecting a memorial building, for the physical and moral welfare of the enlisted men, at such Army post as the Secretary of War may approve.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Jan. 5, 1903.

The officers at Fort Riley are considering a scheme whereby the race track on the Republican River Bottom, which, through neglect, has reached a most delapidated condition, may be reclaimed, and in addition thereto grounds laid out for baseball, football, polo and cinder paths constructed for foot and bicycle racing, all to be enclosed and a price of admission charged for each meeting.

The construction of an enclosed park is being considered by a board of officers, who are preparing the necessary plans and specifications. A fair outlay of money will be necessary to carry the projected plans to completion, which amount, it is understood, is ready for use whenever required. It is also contemplated to organize an "Officers' Athletic Organization," which will have the interest of all affairs pertaining to athletics closely at heart at all times.

New Year's day was declared a holiday, and all save necessary duty was suspended. The day passed quietly. Several skating parties, where the ice proved good and sound, were noticed. The evening, however, proved a gay one, for one of the prettiest dances of the season occurred in the dancing hall of the post administration building. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. A. Stedman and Capt. and Mrs. S. L. H. Slocum received. Nearly all the officers and their ladies were present, the floor being well taken up for every number. Supper was served at 11 o'clock, the dancing continuing until one. The 4th Cavalry orchestra furnished the music.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, 12th Cav., of Fort Leavenworth, have been visiting relatives in Junction City, Kan., for the past week.

The orchestra of the 9th Artillery Band is in great demand in the surrounding towns and smaller cities. On New Year's eve they furnished the music for an up-to-date affair in Abilene.

On Jan. 28 Chaplain Griffes, of this garrison, will unite in marriage Lieut. L. S. Carson, 8th Cav., and Miss Halliday, of Charleston, N.C., the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Halliday, at Fort Getty, S.C. Lieutenant Carson, whose present station is Fort Sill, O.T., was formerly stationed here with his squadron. Chaplain Griffes, who performs the ceremony, will avail himself of a twenty days' leave of absence to visit his father near Tampa, Fla., where he is engaged in the orange raising industry. Mrs. Griffes is visiting her relatives in Chicago, Ill., during her husband's absence on leave.

Lieut. A. F. Cassels, F.A., whose leave has been extended, is stopping at 1907 F street, Washington.

Lieut. Adam F. Casad, F.A., joined the garrison on Friday from Fort Sheridan, Ill. He was at West Point during the football season, coaching the Academy team, and the local enthusiasts hail his arrival with no little pleasure and hope for a more successful season this year in that line than the last.

Thomas G. Hardy, who was discharged on Jan. 3 at Fort Riley as chief trumpeter of the 4th Cavalry, after 3 1/2 years' service, is probably more widely known than any soldier on the rolls of the Army, and undoubtedly has more service to his credit than any other man now serving in the line. He has been the subject of many newspaper articles. "Hardy's Trumpet Corps," so-called at one time throughout the Service, which was in reality the trumpeters of the 7th and 3d Cavalry troops combined, that were stationed at Fort Riley, sprang into existence, as far as fame is concerned, in the early nineties, and not only was its reputation Army wide, but almost national as well. Many were the civic parades in which it participated. Hardy is an artist on the trumpet, and in his palmy days was probably without a superior. He had a faculty of imparting instruction that made his services of great value in the training of field musicians. His "taps" was soul stirring. As an apprentice boy he served on the old Pensacola in the Navy under Dewey, then a lieutenant commander on a blockading squadron before Mobile. Securing his discharge from the Navy, he enlisted in the 1st Louisiana Infantry. In this regiment he served until the close of the war, participating in several engagements. In 1866 he enlisted in the 1st Artillery, where he served for five years. The 7th Cavalry next claimed his allegiance, and for 21 years he participated in all its engagements and campaigns. He was with Custer at the battle of the Big Horn, and sounded the last "officer's call" ever ordered by that ill-fated commander. As the regiment divided before attacking that vast village of the combined Sioux for some reason he was directed by Custer to accompany Major Reno, and thus he was saved with the remnant of that command. Somewhat broken in health, Hardy took his discharge in 1896 while in Arizona and entered the Soldier's Home in Washington. He was granted a pension, but applied for a reinstatement in the Service, and by special permission of the Secretary of War was placed on the active list, going to the 4th Cavalry. He was appointed chief trumpeter and with that regiment sailed for the Philippines. Returning with the 4th Cavalry in 1901, he once more joined his old station and camping ground, which he first saw with Custer in the '70s, and from which he steps into civil life. He will live with relations in Butte, Mont.

Capt. William Lassiter, F.A., is in Petersburg, Va., where he was called home, owing to the severe illness of one of his nearest relatives. The Captain has been granted a month's leave.

The batteries constituting the garrison of the Artillery sub-post are now rapidly falling below their authorized strength, i.e., 120 per organization, owing to the discharge of men who have served their time.

On Friday evening, Jan. 32, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank I. Otis will give a fancy dress ball in the dancing hall of the Cavalry administration building. It has been several years since a function on this order has been given here.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 1, 1903.

The handsomest social affair of the season was the fancy dress ball given by the officers and ladies of the 17th Infantry on the evening of the 27th of last month. The post hall was beautifully decorated, under the supervision of Mrs. V. K. Hart, with loops of Oregon grape leaves forming a canopy overhead, from which were suspended many red Chinese lanterns. The walls were hidden under large American flags and groups of arms, forming a gay background to the many-colored costumes of the dancers. The guests were received by Mrs. S. A. Goodale, Mrs. L. Febiger, Mrs. C. Reichmann and Mrs. V. K. Hart, and were: Col. and Mrs. Nye, Mrs. Tuthery, Col. and Miss Wilcox, Major and Mrs. Richmond, Colonel Woodbury, Major Febiger, Major and Mrs. Dyer, Capt. and Mrs. Kenly, Capt. and Mrs. Hardaway, Capt. and Mrs. Chynoweth, Major and Mrs. Ebert, Capt. and Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. Van Horn, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt,

Lieut. and Mrs. Harper, Col. and Mrs. Wolverton, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. Clayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Quackenbush, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Rockwell of Portland, Col. and Mrs. Grayson, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Wolverton, Miss Trotter, Miss Davis, Miss Moorar, Miss Wanens, Miss McCammon, Miss McBride, Miss Nannie Rice, Miss Hathaway, the Misses Chynoweth and Febiger, Miss Eastman, Miss Bateman, Lieutenants Carr, Waldo, Nelson, Foulis, Dewey, Lawson, Mitchell, Allen, Van Horn, Ashbrook, Dr. Chance, Messrs. Anderson, Riddle, Trotter, McCammon, Bateman, Van Horn and Tuthery.

The officers and ladies of the staff will give a large reception this evening at the post hall from five to seven. Major Charles St. J. Chubb arrived here on Friday last.

Miss McBride and Miss Nannie Rice were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Goodale for the fancy dress ball.

Miss Pauline Eastman, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Frank F. Eastman, was married on Dec. 24 to Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, Art. Corps. The wedding was a quiet one, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's mother in Vancouver, only the immediate relatives being present.

Mrs. Eastman left on Dec. 28 for San Francisco to take the transport leaving on Jan. 1 to join Major Eastman in Manila.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2, 1903.

Col. Charles A. Coolidge and Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., have moved into their new quarters at the Presidio.

Capt. Evan M. Johnson, 19th Inf., took charge of the quartermaster work of the regiment on Jan. 1. Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, Art. Corps, has been ordered to Sisson, Cal., on temporary duty. Capt. Louis H. Bash and Lieut. Edward W. Terry, 7th Inf., have returned from leave.

The officers and ladies of Mare Island gave a large and delightful hop on New Year's evening.

Paym. G. R. Madden, U.S.N., who has been attached to the United States training ship Alert for some time, sailed for China on the Pekin last Saturday.

On New Year's, Major and Mrs. A. C. Ducat, 7th Inf., gave a housewarming at their new cantonment quarters.

A large and brilliant reception was given on New Year's eve, to the officers and ladies of the 19th Infantry, in the amusement hall of the regiment in camp, by Col. and Mrs. Edmund Rice.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, Lieut. John A. Wagner, 10th Cav., and Miss Eva Corinne Coryell were married at the Baltimore Hotel on Van Ness avenue. Miss Coryell belongs to one of the old pioneer families of San Francisco, and is a most accomplished young lady. The best of wishes will go with the young couple to their new home, Fort Robinson, Neb.

Mrs. Whiting, wife of Capt. W. H. Whiting, U.S.N., who is in command of the Naval Station in Honolulu, has returned to San Francisco with her little daughter, and will make her home at the Occidental.

On Tuesday evening the officers and ladies of the 7th and 19th Infantry gave a large and successful hop at the Presidio Club rooms. Music was furnished by the new orchestra of the 19th, which has been recently organized. Those receiving were Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Goe.

Contract Surg. J. R. Mount has been ordered to Alcatraz Island to take station. Dr. Mount has been married since last serving on Alcatraz, and he and Mrs. Mount will be a large addition to the society of the island. Dr. Kemp, contract surgeon on Alcatraz Island, sailed for Manila on Jan. 1.

Lieut. John R. Doyle, 9th Inf., who has been visiting Captain Reed on Alcatraz Island, sailed for China via Manila Jan. 1.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Markley, 13th Inf., received at their quarters on Angel Island on New Year's day.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1903.

The post has enjoyed a delightful holiday week. Culm Hall has been the scene of festivity almost nightly. Last Tuesday evening S. Ansbach, a prestidigitator, entertained there a large and appreciative audience.

Mrs. Larned was "at home" to a large number of cadet friends and the young ladies of the post on Wednesday afternoon.

The New Year's eve hop in Culm on Wednesday evening was marked by the usual features. "Taps" and "reveille" marked respectively the outgoing of 1902 and the incoming of 1903. The young ladies of the post, many visitors at the officers' quarters and guests at the hotel and several visiting officers were among the dancers.

Mrs. Sedgwick Pratt spent New Year's day at the post. Capt. A. S. Brookes and wife have been among Army people recently registered at the hotel.

On New Year's day the mess hall dinner was enlivened by toasts, and an excellent menu was thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. Gordon gave a large reception in the afternoon for cadets and the young ladies of the post. In the evening the officers gave a hop in Culm Hall.

The sarcophagus being erected at the cemetery in memory of General Butterfield is rapidly assuming form. It will be a beautiful memorial when completed, with graceful Corinthian pillars of marble, upon which are cut the names of the battles in which General Butterfield took part.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 7, 1903.

The last night of the old year witnessed one of the most pleasant events that has taken place at this post since the arrival of the new garrison. All of the officers and ladies of the garrison, as well as many invited guests, gathered at the Officer's Club building to play progressive euchre, and to watch the Old Year out and the New Year in. At 11:30 p.m. refreshments were served, and this was followed by singing a parody on "Mr. Dooley" written by Capt. C. J. Stevens, 2d Cav., during which the clock struck twelve and Happy New Years were wished by everyone present.

Chaplain Walkley, Art. Corps, was the toast-master. The first toast was to "Our Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States," followed by Major Pearson responding to "Our Wives and Sweethearts;" Captain Sargent to "Man, the Poorer Half of Creation;" Captain Foltz, "Cavalry;" Captain McMahon, "Artillery;" Lieutenant Bunker, "Bachelors." All responded in an appropriate manner. All present then combined in singing "America," after which they left for their homes.

Mrs. George Garity has returned from a protracted

stay at Boston. Mrs. Albert Zugschwartz, of Findlay, Ohio, has returned to her home after spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Mumma, during the latter's illness.

The Misses Butler and brother of Sacket Harbor, New York, have been with their sister, Mrs. McEnhill, during the holidays.

The New Year's dance given by the officers of the post on the night of Jan. 2 was exceedingly well attended, not only by the post people, but also by many invited guests from Burlington. Among those attending from the city were Miss Lila Woodbury and her guest, Miss Caroline Yarbrough, of Birmingham, Alabama; Miss Ethel Bingham and a number of young men.

Miss Lila Woodbury, of Burlington, gave an informal card party on Thursday night in honor of her guest, Miss Yarbrough. Those attending from the post were Lieutenants Smalley, Furnival and Pope and Miss Dimmick.

Lieut. William R. Pope was presented with a saddle, bridle, saddle-cloth, pair of puttees and a pair of spurs by the men of his troop (K) on Christmas eve. Lieutenant Pope has been on duty with this troop since he joined the regiment in October, 1901.

Misses Pattie Winn, Bruce McClure and Julia Pointer left Jan. 7 for Boston to re-enter school, after spending the holidays with Capt. and Mrs. Winn.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 5, 1903.

The New Year's ball given at Pope Hall by the officers and ladies was one of the most beautiful functions of the holiday season. The hall was beautifully decorated with tropical plants and cut flowers. The guests were received in the north end of the hall by Col. and Mrs. Henry Wygant, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Simpson, and Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Zinn. A buffet luncheon was served from the stage. Among the guests present were: Major and Mrs. Loughborough, Major and Mrs. C. H. Murray, Captain and Mrs. Bundy, Captain and Mrs. Diekmann, Captain and Mrs. Atkinson, Captain and Mrs. T. R. Rivers, Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Brown, Captain and Mrs. Koehler, Captain and Mrs. Menoher, Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, Capt. J. B. Cavanaugh, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hoffman, Lieut. L. P. Schindel, Lieutenant and Mrs. Stiekel, Lieutenant and Mrs. Bowen, Lieutenant and Mrs. Willing, Lieutenant and Mrs. Degen, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hyde, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hand, Lieutenants McCaskey, Hershier, Pope, Page, Eurbank, Plummer, Warfield, Frantz, Davis, Bomford, Cavanaugh, West, Conrad, Smyser, Haycraft, Wilson, Haddon, Crowne and Crockett, Lieutenant and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieutenant and Mrs. Goodale.

The Cotillion Club of the city gave the third in its series of dances Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, at Turner Hall. A holiday spirit of good cheer made it a very enjoyable and brilliant affair. Those in attendance from the post were: Major McCarthy, Captain Van Deusen, Lieutenant and Mrs. Goodale, Lieutenant and Mrs. Schoeffel, Miss Erwin, of Fort Riley; Miss Brown, of New York; Lieutenants Mulliken, Wilson, Bomford, Crockett, Conrad, Griffin, Morrison, Burbank, Schindel, Frunty, Murphy, Hassan and Smyser.

Mrs. Webster, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. A. Fenn, of the city, last week entertained the Saturday Club, in which she held a membership prior to her marriage to Capt. F. D. Webster. Her interesting description of her life in Manila added much to the enjoyment of the guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. Grimes, who have been visiting Fort Sheridan, Ill., have returned to the post. Lieutenant Elliott M. Norton returned to the post Saturday, Jan. 3, after a four months' leave, and Lieut. W. C. Fitzpatrick, after a fortnight's absence in Sweetwater, Tex.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Barth, of Fort Douglas, Utah; Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Webster, of Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Miss Erwin, of Fort Riley, Kan.; Lieut. R. E. Wood and sister, of Kansas City, and Miss Brown, of New York, daughter of Col. J. M. Brown, of the Medical Department, visiting Captain and Mrs. Bundy, attended the New Year's hop.

Col. and Mrs. C. W. Miner, of the post, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Roth, of Fort Thomas, Ky., and attended the charity ball given there.

Miss Minnie Rector, who has been spending the holidays with her aunt, Mrs. J. T. Diekmann, has returned to her home in Muskogee, I.T.

Lieut. Bruce Palmer, of Fort Robinson, Neb., has been spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell.

Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd S. McCormick, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Lowe, are at home at the quarters on Grant avenue. Lieut. J. M. Petty returned from Washington, D.C., on Jan. 4, after spending a fortnight with his parents. Lieut. William B. Graham, who has been spending several weeks with relatives in Columbus, Ohio, is expected home soon.

SAN JUAN.

San Juan, P.R., Dec. 31, 1902.

One of the admirals now at Culebra, who for obvious reasons would not consent to the use of his name, says: "I believe that the outcome of the maneuvers about Culebra and of the knowledge gained by the officers who will report to Washington, will be the selection of Culebra as the West Indian Naval Station of the United States. To my mind it is infinitely preferable to San Juan, or even to St. Thomas should the Danish West Indies be later acquired. An expenditure of \$200,000 for dredging Great Harbor, where there is already good water, would make it capable of holding twenty big ships besides the smaller vessels, and they would be hidden from the view of the enemy."

"The lack of potable water in Culebra would be a drawback, but that could be overcome by distillation or other purifying process. The island is a natural fortress, and inasmuch as the Government's need is chiefly a base of supplies, Culebra will serve the purpose as well as would Porto Rico, despite the fact that Porto Rico is more populous. There is no doubt that San Juan would have been chosen as a naval station site before this but for the short-sighted opposition by selfishly interested parties there. Now I do not imagine there is a chance for San Juan obtaining the benefit. Culebra is much in favor with the officers of the combined fleets, and their influence is likely to be felt at Washington."

Captain Sargent, of Admiral Dewey's staff, and who responded in Admiral Dewey's name to a request for an interview, said: "Culebra is, in my opinion, a much better place than San Juan for a naval station. It offers a better harbor, and the water is deep enough for our big battleships. As a naval base San Juan is not adapted because the harbor is too shallow. No large battleships can enter it with safety. Even expensive dredging would not improve conditions much."

"Of course, San Juan will always be of strategic value. Coal and supplies will be kept here, and a more or less extensive station will be maintained here, but as a place for a drydock it would never be considered."

Captain Sargent, discussing the recent search problem that ended in Admiral Sumner's victory at Mayaguez, said: "All maneuvers teach valuable lessons. Those which have taken place so far were particularly instructive, showing, as they did, that our scouting was not what it ought to be. We ought to have more fast cruisers for this sort of work; in fact, we ought to increase all branches of the Navy. As at present constituted, our

Navy is not adequate to the demand. With our world interests, we need a great many more fighting ships. But Congress will not vote enormous appropriations in a minute. The increase must be gradual, and it must be effective."

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1902.

The following men have successfully passed the examinations of the Electrician Sergeants' School for the term ending Dec. 31, 1902, and have received their appointment as electrician sergeants, U.S. Army: Sergt. Charles M. Beer, 1st Batt. Engrs.; Sergt. Samuel O. Bridgens, 2nd Co., C.A.; Sergt. Byron J. Brown, 40th Co., C.A.; Sergt. George F. Berg, 35th Co., C.A.; Corp. Ralph G. Hussey, 96th Co., C.A.; Pvt. William F. Hodgins, 82d Co., C.A.; Sergt. Thomas C. Jones, 112th Co., C.A.; Pvt. Bert R. Jones, 126th Co., C.A.; Q.M. Sergt. Ernest Kuehn, 19th Batt., F.A.; Sergt. Albert Kastner, 14th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Henry Kunzman, 10th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Samuel R. Kimball, 14th Cav.; Pvt. Frank Klusner, 7th Co., C.A.; Sergt. William E. Mapes, 16th Co., C.A.; Pvt. Hugo May, 51st Co., C.A.; Pvt. Charles D. Oshoudt, 58th Co., C.A.; Pvt. Bennett R. Skardon, 28th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Fredk. Schumacher, 56th Co., C.A.; Pvt. Richard Stoecker, 36th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Frank E. Walkley, 9th Co., C.A.

A special recruiting office has been established at New York City, with 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Keesling as recruiting officer.

Capt. T. W. Winston, who has been away from the post ten days on leave, returned on Sunday.

The Fort Totten Musical Club have postponed the minstrel show that was set for Jan. 23 until the first week of February.

The Gunnery Board that has been in session at this post for the last two weeks finished their work on Dec. 31. The 8th Company passed the highest number of first and second-class gunners.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 27, 1902.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John W. Barlow, U.S.A., retired, were visitors at Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Haskell's the first of the week. General and Mrs. Barlow intend going to Mexico this week on a short visit.

Miss Isabel Smith, of Brooklyn, arrived at the post this week from the East, and will spend some time here as the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Haskell.

Lieut. Christopher C. Fewel, U.S. Navy, accompanied by his wife, arrived in El Paso this week from San Francisco, and will spend a leave visiting his parents, Major and Mrs. W. J. Fewel, of El Paso.

Gen. W. D. Snyman, the Boer general, who has been in Mexico looking for a location for a number of his countrymen, passed through El Paso last week en route home.

Mr. William Baird, son of Dr. William Baird, arrived at the post this last week, and will spend the holidays with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Baird.

Colonel Garcia, a prominent officer of the Mexican Army, is a visitor in El Paso, the guest of Consul Mallen.

Invitations have been issued by the officers and ladies of the garrison for a large ball which will be given in the post room on Jan. 8, 1903.

Judge and Mrs. Magoffin, of El Paso, are expecting their daughter, Mrs. William J. Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 13th Cav., with her three children, to make them an extended visit during Captain Glasgow's absence in the Philippines, where he has recently been ordered.

Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf., who was recently detailed as instructor of tactics at an eastern college, has just had his furniture shipped to him from this post.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1903.

Major Arthur Williams, lately of the 26th Inf., arrived Monday, Dec. 29, from Fort Thomas, Ky., and will command the post instead of Major A. A. Augur.

Capt. and Mrs. George D. Moore and Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, Jr., gave a New Year's reception at 10 a.m. to the officers and ladies of the post.

New Year's evening Miss Frances Borden, the daughter of Mrs. Henry C. Clement, Jr., at Mrs. Clement's residence gave a masquerade dance in honor of Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, of Piqua, Ohio, to the children of the post. The guests were: Miss Margaret Morten, Miss Kelly Townsend, Miss Florence Deane, Miss Gretchen Frantz, Masters Howard Smith, Ben Hayward, William Powell, Fred Dyre, John Goodall, William Goodall, Clifton Newhouse, all of Columbus; the children of the post were: Masters Donald McRae, Charles H. Eldridge, W. Heath Eldridge, Miss Dorothy McRae, Miss Catherine Krug, Miss Edith Nettles, Miss Annis C. Augur, Miss Elizabeth Augur, Miss Kathlene Augur, Miss Mary J. Eldridge. It was enjoyed very much by every one.

Tuesday, Dec. 30, the ladies' card club were entertained at a card party by Mrs. Baldwin, at her daughter's residence, Mrs. George D. Moore. Mrs. A. A. Augur won the prize.

Miss Catherine Krug gave a phantom party to the children of the post Saturday evening, Jan. 2. The guests were: Misses Edith Nettles, Frances Borden, Percy Armstrong, Mary J. Eldridge, Annis Augur, Elizabeth Augur, Kathlene Augur and Dorothy McRae; Masters Donald McRae, Lewis Ross, Charles H. Eldridge and W. Heath Eldridge.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 6, 1903.

On New Year's Day, between 4 and 6 p.m., Col. and Mrs. W. S. McCaskey, assisted by Miss McCaskey and Miss Towar, the latter the daughter of Col. A. S. Towar, Pay Department, received the officers and ladies of the garrison. The reception was a very brilliant one and was noted for the variety of its uniforms, from the new full dress with old side arms to the old fatigue without any arms; the Medical Department wore their new color, and in the rush were taken for Artillery.

Capt. W. P. Burnham, regimental adjutant, acted as master of ceremonies, and filled the office in an able manner. The music was furnished by the regimental orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Miller.

The 20th Infantry is preparing for a regimental ball to be given on the night of Jan. 9. A feature of the occasion will be a special train from and to Chicago for the benefit of city visitors.

The engagement of Miss Susan Schenck, daughter of Major Alexander D. Schenck, Art. Corps, to Lieut. Upton Birnie, Jr., Art. Corps, now stationed at Fort Sill, has been announced.

It is expected that one of the battalions of the 20th Infantry will be sent to garrison the posts of Brady and Wayne on the departure of the 4th for the Islands.

Lieut. W. B. Wallace, 20th Inf., has had an addition to his household in the person of a brand new daughter.

The great event of the holiday season at this post was the marriage, on Dec. 31, at noon, at Trinity Church, Highland Park, of Miss Edythe Pardee, sister of Lieut. Austin Pardee, 20th Inf., to Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, 20th Inf. The post was well represented at the church, and many friends from Chicago and New York were present. The bride party left for the East on an evening train, after a luncheon given to the immediate friends. The presents were numerous and elegant, especially that of the regiment, which consists of a silver dinner service. The bride was very popular at the post, and the hearty well wishes of all accompany her in her new life.

Chaplain E. G. Vattman, 29th Inf., has been assigned for quarters at this post. Our chances for branching off to the lugar calienthe is now reduced to a minimum, as we are being ably piloted by no less than three chaplains, each of a different denomination: McCleary (retired), Baptist; Brockmann, 20th Inf., Lutheran; and Vattman, 29th Inf., Catholic. There are still a few vacant spots on the mourners' bench.

The 9th Battery, Field Artillery, is ready to leave for Manila. The men regret exceedingly that Captain Allen has been transferred to a home battery, and the Captain regrets it as much as the men.

Life here for the Juniors is made a howling wilderness by reason of lack of quarters and the continual dread of being ranked out. The garrison is overcrowded; more quarters and smaller ones are needed. The allowance of coal for a lieutenant is not sufficient to heat one of the present sets.

On the evening of Jan. 2 about one hundred men of the garrison protested against the inferior quality of the mess hall ration, by leaving the hall without eating supper. Among the number were about twelve non-commissioned officers. The capacity of the mess hall is overtaxed, as the post is overgarrisoned.

Miss McCaskey entertained the children of the post at supper Friday night, after the children's hop.

Invitations for the reception of Mrs. G. Pullman, of Chicago, on Jan. 9, have been received at the post.

STATE TROOPS.

With its customary splendor of brilliant uniforms and martial music, the annual Old Guard ball will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, Jan. 22. Officers of the Army, Navy and the National Guard, as well as the commanding officers of many military organizations, will take part in the midnight march. Elaborate preparations have been made for the comfort of the guests. Most of the boxes have been disposed of. The remaining boxes may be obtained by those holding invitations from Capt. James Wenman, at No. 2 Old Slip, or at the armory, Forty-ninth street and Broadway.

At the annual shoot of the members of the 31st Sep. Co., N.G.N.Y., for the diamond badge at the armory in Mohawk a few days since, under the supervision of Capt. N. B. S. Peckham, inspector of small arms practice, the badge was again won by Hospital Corps Edwin S. Banker, his score being 94 out of a possible 100. The second best score was made by Private George Helmick, his score being 91 out of a possible 100.

The officers of the 23d N.Y. have decided to withdraw from the National Guard Association. They are of the opinion that there is little use for this association. Colonel Austen, of the 13th Regiment, is of the same opinion, and sends no delegates. We believe that the proper way for officers to give suggestions for changes in military laws is only after they have been requested to do so by proper military authority. A number of other C.O. also of the belief that the association is of little use, and only admits of a junket.

Governor Odell will review the 7th N.Y. at its armory on Friday evening, Jan. 30. Lieut. Walter H. Brainard, of Co. C, who died suddenly a few days since, was highly esteemed in the regiment, and his loss is keenly felt. The remains were taken to Ohio for interment, the officers of the regiment attending the funeral services and accompanying the body to the train at Jersey City.

A review of the 12th N.Y., Colonel Dyer, will be held at the armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, by ex-Col. Robert W. Leonard. Colonel Dyer also desired to have Gen. McCoskry Butt review the 12th, and under General Orders covering reviews applied for permission to General Smith, 1st Brigade Headquarters. The application was disapproved, but no reason given.

The several organizations of the National Guard and Naval Force of Pennsylvania, excepting Brigade Bands, will be inspected in their respective armories beginning Feb. 1, 1903, under the supervision of the inspector General.

The Montgomery Greys, of Montgomery, Ala., will hold their 25th annual ball on Jan. 30. Among those on the reception committee are: Gov. Thos. B. Jones, Col. W. B. Jones, Judge J. B. Gaston, Col. R. F. Ligon, Col. A. B. Garland, Judge J. G. Winter, Col. M. P. Legrand, Gen. W. C. Oates, Col. R. F. Michel, Col. C. F. Jones, Col. E. H. Graves, Capt. E. B. Joseph, Col. B. L. Holt and Major W. J. Cameron.

Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, 1st Brigade of Massachusetts, has announced the following appointments on his staff: Capt. W. L. Sanborn, A.A.G., with the rank of lieutenant colonel; Capt. William B. Emery, A.I.G. of rifle practice, with the rank of major; Sergt. William T. Uiman to provost marshal with the rank of captain; Sergt. Walter H. Woods to be brigade quartermaster with the rank of captain; Sergt. Leon W. Ham to be brigade sergeant major.

Adjutant Gen. Samuel Dalton, of Massachusetts, in his annual report for the year 1902 congratulates officers and enlisted men on duty well performed. The attendance was much better than in previous years. The militia has made an advance during the year, he says, and a few weak commands should be made to do better by their commanding officers or recommended for discipline or even disbandment. A disposition to slackness and lack of proper supervision is noticeable in a few cases. After speaking of the tour of duties of the various commands he says: "The 2d Brigade formed its camp and annual drill at Lakeville. While the duty was well performed, I doubt if anything could be done in such camps that cannot be done at the State camp ground. I am still a firm believer in regimental camps, for at least one year. Of the 1st Heavy Artillery he says much progress has been made in heavy artillery work, and of the appropriation of \$1,500 to further equip the command with appliances \$984.50 has been expended. The force of active militia now allowed by law is 64 officers and 4,115 enlisted men. The force is well up to the allowance. The enrolled militia on returns made by towns and cities shows 473,275 names, an increase of 4,629.

Capt. Franklin W. Ward, 9th N.Y., has prepared an instructive paper on Advance Guards, which has been published in a circular from National Guard Headquarters for distribution to the National Guard.

The 3d Infantry of Pennsylvania will celebrate Washington's Birthday with an indoor parade in the armory in the evening. The regiment will appear in dress uniform, and for the first time will wear the new dress cap, recently adopted by the Army. Governor Pennypacker is expected to review the regiment on this occasion, and it will mark his first military function, aside from that incidental to his inauguration.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for drill during the month of November last: 1st Inf., 89.69; 2d Inf., 91.02; 3d Inf., 91.98; 4th Inf., 94.1; Signal Corps, 91.69; Machine Gun Battery, 93.30; Separate Co., 90.55; Battery B, 90.80; Coast Art., 1st Co., 96.02; 2d Co., 84.55; Troop A, 94.36; Naval Battalion, 55.88.

The 12th N.Y. will hold athletic games at the armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 17, and the program is a very interesting one.

Major General Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, reviewed the 2d Regiment at its armory on the evening of Jan. 7. The regiment was equalized into twelve commands of sixteen files each, divided into three battalions. A number of blanks were noticeable in the rear ranks of most of the companies. The formation for review was in line of masses and handsomely executed. Colonel Bartlett was in command, and the battalions were commanded by Majors Hotchkiss and Hart and Captain Lillendahl respectively. With General Roe were nine members of his staff. One of the staff was made conspicuous by a very dilapidated looking cap, all out of shape, no stiffening in it, and sitting on his head like a skull cap, in marked contrast to the natty and proper appearance of the other members of the staff.

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In the passage, the second company of the first battalion and the entire third battalion went by him in fine shape. During the evening parade, which followed, the State decoration for long service was presented to a number of officers and men. Among them Lieut. Colonel Treadwell received a decoration for twenty-five years, Major Hotchkiss for twenty years and Lieutenants Moses and Smith for ten years. Among the officers who qualified as sharpshooters and were ordered to the front and center were Lieutenant Colonel Treadwell, Surgeon Beach, Captains Lillendahl, Murphy, Dayton, Lieutenants Harding, Moses, Merritt, Taussig, Porter, Price and Smith. General Roe congratulated all the medal winners on their faithful service and ability in rifle shooting. Co. A, Captain Murphy, was presented with Stott trophy for recruiting, Colonel Bartlett complimenting it on its success. The ceremonies, while very creditable, were much behind what the regiment is capable of. An enjoyable dance concluded the entertainment.

Messrs. Meyer and Goetze, of 100-111 Worth street, New York, have been awarded the contract for furnishing 330,000 yards of the new olive-drab woolen cloth for Service uniforms. This contract, amounting to over three-quarters of a million dollars, is said to be the largest order for uniform cloth ever given by the War Department. Messrs. Meyer and Goetze announce in another column that they are now ready to receive orders from the wholesale trade, deliveries to begin in February.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) Does the adjutant assure the position of the guides in the formation, right (or left) of companies rear into column? Par. 301, Drill Regulations. Answer.—No. (2) Can the position of "Load" be taken from any position in the manual; if not, why? Answer.—Yes. (3) Do the chiefs of platoons in the formation, on right into line from column of platoons, give the command "Forward march" before halting in their platoons. Par. 234. Do the captains give the command "Forward march" in Par. 312 before halting their company? Answer.—No. It takes more distance than the front of a subdivision to properly execute a turn, and in both cases the turn should not have been completed when the command halt is or should be given.

B. D. asks: What the average age of death is among Army officers? Answer.—If you will kindly send to this office a committee of insurance actuaries or expert accountants, we will cheerfully furnish them with the data necessary to decide this question.

J. E. W. asks: What preference, if any, is shown honorably discharged soldiers in the procuring of Government positions and employ in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere? How can an honorably discharged soldier obtain Government employment? Answer.—You can get Government employment by passing a civil service examination. All other things being equal, an old soldier is given preference over civilians.

W. H. M.—The rifle used in 1900 was the Krag-Jorgenson, and it is still in use by the Army. A new magazine rifle, however, is being made by the Ordnance Department, and will doubtless be adopted for the Army.

"FRIO" asks: whether a blue uniform overcoat would be authorized for officers since this garment is lacking to complete the blue uniform? Answer.—It would not.

ENLISTED MAN asks: After serving nine years at sea before enlisting in the Army, could I transfer to the Navy? Answer.—No.

J. R.—Make application, stating your case in full, to the War Department through the proper military channels.

J. B. B.—In further answer to your question for information about a John Lattemore, a correspondent writes us that if it is the John Lattemore who served in Co. C, 9th Inf., in Cuba, and afterwards in China and the Philippines, he can be found by addressing John Lattemore, traveling secretary Y.M.C.A., Manila, P.I.

S. C. G.—The Minneapolis is a receiving ship at League Island, Pa. She is the only vessel by that name in the Navy of the United States.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) Is it the duty of the hospital steward to keep the money and accounts of the post treasurer when the surgeon is detailed for that purpose? (2) When the surgeon is detailed as recorder of a board of survey, can he legally order a member of the Detachment or Hospital Corps to make the required number of copies of the proceedings of said board? Answer.—

The Military Service requires many things to be done by officers and men, which does not seem to belong to their particular duty. In your case you must obey the orders of your superior.

DOUBTER.—There has been numerous attempts to publish National Guard papers and magazines in New York, and, despite the great flourish of trumpets in the first issue to the effect that it was the only publication to reach the entire guard, all have gone under after a few issues. We doubt if the new monthly you mention can ever succeed—in fact, we are certain it cannot; and it is simply throwing money away to subscribe or pay for an advertisement in it.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series. Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—80 cents each, postpaid; \$2.00 per set. With studies 10 vols., \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publishers, 65 East 59th St., N. Y. City.

BORN.

CROSBY.—At Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1902, to the wife of Capt. H. B. Crosby, 14th Cav., a son, George Dakin.

MARRIED.

BIGGS-CHASE.—At Williamston, N.C., Dec. 24, 1902, Mr. Dennis Simmons Biggs and Miss Fannie B. Chase, sister of Lieut. Gilbert Chase, U.S.N.

BUNCE-HEIDEL.—At Fort Riley, Kan., Dec. 30, 1902, Harry M. Bunce, sergeant major, Artillery Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Gertrude Z. Heidel, of Junction City, Kan., on Dec. 25, at 3 p.m.

BURY-McGREW.—At Marion, Ind., Dec. 24, 1902, Lieut. Fred Bury, 1st Inf., and Miss Ellen McGrew, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. McGrew.

CASTLEMAN-RAILEY.—At Lexington, Ky., Dec. 23, 1902, at Christ Church Cathedral, Lexington, Ky., Mr. David Castleman (late major, 1st Kentucky Vols., son of Brig. Gen. John B. Castleman), to Miss Ada Mayo Railey, sister of the wife of Charles S. Elliott, hospital steward, U.S.A.

EMBICK-WALL.—At Walldene, Montgomery County, Md., Dec. 27, 1902, Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Ethel Wall.

KEMPER-MASON.—At East Orange, N.J., Jan. 1, 1903, Lieut. James B. Kemper, 6th U.S. Inf., to Miss Mercer Mason, daughter of the late Lieut. John S. Mason, U.S.A.

McWILSON-PARDEE.—At Highland Park, Ill., Dec. 31, 1902, Lieut. Alfred McWilson, 20th U.S. Inf., to Miss Edythe Pardee, sister of Lieut. Austin Pardee, 20th U.S. Inf.

MITCHELL-EASTMAN.—At Vancouver, Wash., Dec. 24, 1902, Lieut. Harry Mitchell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Pauline Eastman, oldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Frank E. Eastman.

MURPHY-GOODWIN.—At Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10, 1902, Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, 14th U.S. Inf., to Miss Julia Merrill Goodwin.

SFAULDING-CHANDLER.—At Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 1902, Lieut. Oliver L. Sfauldin, U.S.A., to Miss Alice Chandler.

WAGNER-CORYELL.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1902, Lieut. John A. Wagner, 10th U.S. Cav., to Miss Eva Corinne Coryell.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Lowell, Mass., Jan. 4, 1903, Otis Allen, father of ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen, and grandfather of Mrs. George Wood Logan.

BROWN.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 1, 1903, Austin H. Brown, brother of the late Rear Admiral George Brown, U.S.N., aged 74.

CANBY.—At Denver, Colo., Jan. 5, 1903, Col. James P. Canby, U.S.A., retired, of chronic enteritis.

DITTMORE.—At his residence near Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1902, Private Christian Dittmore, U.S. Army, retired, aged 68 years. He served with credit in the U.S. Navy and California Vol. Cavalry during the War of the Rebellion and in the 1st and 5th Artillery and was retired in 1892. He was a soldier of excellent character and a kind and true man.

EARLE.—At New York City, Jan. 2, 1903, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, formerly a member of the 7th Regiment, and captain of the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., and chief of artillery on staff of the late Governor Flower.

HEADLEY.—At Lexington, Mass., Jan. 5, 1903, aged 82, Rev. P. C. Headley, father of Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Hancock, N.J.

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HAWKINS.—At 21 West Twentieth street, New York, Jan. 20, 1902, Ann Mary Brown, wife of Gen. Rush C. Hawkins.

LONG.—At Plainfield, N.J., Jan. 5, 1903, Brevet Major Gen. Eli Long, brigadier general, U.S.A., retired, from pneumonia.

McENTEE.—At Kingston, N.Y., Jan. 7, Charles McEntee, brother of Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, 9th U.S. Inf.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly at New Orleans, La., Jan. 2, 1903, Major George Mitchell, U.S.A., retired, stepfather of Mrs. C. DeW. Wilcox.

PEACOCK.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. — 1902, Lieut. David Peacock, U.S.N., retired.

PECK.—At Asuncion, Paraguay, Jan. 1, 1903, Edgar Farmer Peck, brother of Lieut. Robert Grey Peck, 27th U.S. Inf.

WHITE.—At her residence, Seventy-second street, New York, Jan. 2, 1903, Trella Evelyn White, wife of George Emmons White, son of Rear Admiral Edwin White, U. S.N.

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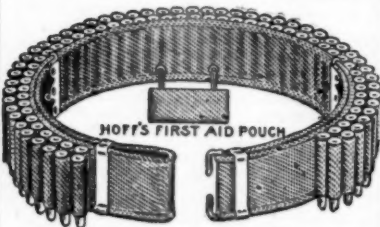
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THE ARMY ENGINEER CORPS.

Mr. Laurence Bradford, of Millbrook, Mass., formerly a civil assistant in the Engineer Corps of the Army and an engineer of experience, read an interesting paper some months ago on "The Engineer Corps of the U.S. Army" before the Boston Society of Engineers, which is the oldest engineering society in this country, having been organized in 1848.

While belonging to the Army, the Corps is scarcely of it in time of peace. Mr. Bradford said, because the civil works of the Government have grown to a much greater extent than have its military works. Continuing, he said in part: "While the engineers may leave their department to enter for higher position the other departments of the Army, the regular engineers are recruited only from the highest graduates of each succeeding class at the Military Academy. The result has been that a powerful and very efficient organization has been created, an organization into which politics, as it is ordinarily understood, has in no degree entered, and, it might be said, the only department of the Government, State or National, where this powerful influence in American policy has not been allowed to exercise its pernicious control. It may be maintained that the chief cause of the efficiency of the Army Engineer Corps has been their fine organization, which organization can scarcely be imagined to exist under any other circumstances, certainly not in this country, outside of the United States Government, and, perhaps, the cause of this efficiency is that the organization is an Army one, and undoubtedly the highest scholarship and mathematical training in the Army conduces to that end, and the Army discipline helps it along.

"The members of the corps are the advisory authority of various municipal works. This takes in most of the kinds of construction that come within the province of the civil engineer, and in times not very early they were the only educated civil engineers; the Providence railroad was laid out by them, there being few or no others competent for the work to be obtained. They were the first of engineers to realize the importance of experiments in all parts of construction work, and experiments were made without stint to find that which was best. I heard Professor Lanza say in a public lecture that he learned, when beginning his studies on the tensile and compression strength of wood, that most of the existing tables were not correct, and that they had not been as-

certained from good experimental data, and the only experiments properly made, in early times, had been made by Army officers.

"From the nature of the organization, the engineer officers quite early in life have charge or sub-charges of engineering departments that cover large areas, often two or more States, and their training is in the direction of making them proficient in the conception and designing of engineering works, without their thoughts being turned off into the working out of small details. It is in the design of first conception that the greatest work is done, whether among engineers or in any other business, and in most cases a good conception poorly carried out may make quite a success, while a poor conception well carried out in its details will not prevent a disastrous failure. Few mistakes are made by members of the Engineer Corps in the matter of design, probably from the reason heretofore stated, that their thoughts have an opportunity to concentrate on this kind of work. While with civil engineers how many different channels have they often to follow at the same time?

"Politics does not enter into the work of the Corps, nor does it affect its employees. Some fifteen or more years ago, when the exigencies of one of the political parties became very great to obtain money for campaign purposes, a list of all the civil employees of the Engineer Corps was obtained through some twist of the laws or machinations of party managers at Washington, and assessments were levied on these employees. I didn't understand that these notices were sent to the engineer officers themselves. These solicitations were universally ignored without comment or reply, it being a case where communication is made without words, just as naturalists tell us is the case among certain animals; but there was at least one engineer officer who, while avowing himself as belonging to the political party who had issued them, let it be unmistakably understood that if any one in his department noticed the circular by a subscription he would be at once discharged."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The "Life of Roger Wolcott," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, is written by William Lawrence, D.D., Bishop of Massachusetts, whose biography of his father, Amos A. Lawrence, is well known. This life of the late Governor of Massachusetts is one of those attractive biographies which spring out of life-long friendship. The official side of Roger Wolcott's life is subordinated to the human side. The chapters describe the successive steps in the career of this distinguished citizen—his boyhood, his college days, his early entrance into public life, his service as lieutenant-governor and governor, his great activity during the Spanish War, and the closing year of his life. Presenting as it does in a popular form the career of one of the most patriotic public servants, the book deserves a high place among recent biographies. It is illustrated with reproductions from portraits.

Col. Richard Henry Savage has the gift of telling a story in a way to hold the interest of his readers, and in "Special Orders for Commander Leigh" the well-drawn characters of his story are given added interest by the historic background of the Civil War, in which the action of the novel takes place. This is a story chiefly of the Navy's share in the war, its hero taking part in such stirring events as the encounter between the Alabama and the Kearsarge off Cherbourg, and the battle of Mobile Bay. "Commander Leigh's" special orders also carry him abroad on delicate secret service. The anxieties of his public service are enhanced by the difficulties he encounters in protecting the girl he loves, a beautiful creole whose Southern connection causes her and her lover much trouble before their final happiness. The book is published by the Home Publishing Company, New York.

An admirably written brief biography is that of Samuel de Champlain by Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr., which appears as Number 14 in the Riverside Biographical Series published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston and New York. The story of Champlain's life is the story of the foundation of the French empire in America, and it was due to some fatal weakness in that country, rather than in her adventurous sons, that her colonies were not enduring. Champlain himself had all the qualities of a successful colonist, and his biographer shows him to have been a man of the highest character, endowed with patience, sobriety, calm self-control, and a complete absence of vanity.

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DRY DELICATE DELICIOUS

The February number of Scribner's Magazine will contain the first of a group of authoritative articles on the various departments of the Government of the United States, to be entitled "The Presidential Office," by James Ford Rhodes, author of "The History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850." Among the articles to follow are the following: "The Supreme Court," by Justice David J. Brewer; "The Treasury," by Frank A. Vanderlip; "The United States Senate," by Henry Cabot Lodge; "The Scientific Work of the Government," by Prof. S. B. Langley; "The Navy Department," by Capt. A. T. Mahan; "The War Department," in two articles, by Gen. W. H. Carter and Judge C. E. Magoon, and "Civil Administrations in the East," by Gov. William H. Taft.

The Brigade of Guards of the British army follows the practice of putting up for sale among the officers the sash-drums when they get worn. The drums always fetch a good price, especially after a campaign. The drums used by the Scots Guards in South Africa have just been sold, and in some cases they fetched between 60 pounds and 70 pounds apiece, a price which is nearly eight times as much as they originally cost. The proceeds of these sales go to the band fund.

Lord Roberts has apparently reached the conclusion that he was somewhat too hasty in his punishment of the Sandhurst cadets because they did not reveal the authors of the incendiary fires at the college. Of the twenty-seven cadets who were rusticated, all but two have established their innocence beyond doubt, and the two who could not do so were finally expelled.

British sentiment is outraged by the proposition to include the cemetery at Corfu, in which the remains of many honored Englishmen were interred during the period of the British occupation of the island, in the site of a gambling establishment to be built in rivalry of Monte Carlo.

The U.S.S. Iowa, flagship of Rear Admiral Sumner, commanding the South Atlantic Station, is expected at the navy yard, New York, for repairs about Jan. 15.

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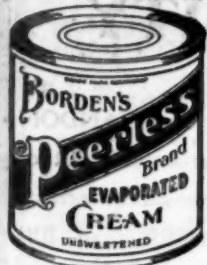
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Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis.
Department of the Interior.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Manila, P.I.
Department of the Interior.—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.
Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U.S.A.
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
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3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, D, I, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troop E, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F, Fort Yates, Dak.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont. Troops A, B, C and D ordered to sail from San Francisco March 1 for Manila.
14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
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19th. Santiago, Cuba. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
20th. Havana, Cuba. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba. 85th. To sail from San Francisco Feb. 1 for Manila.
22d. Havana, Cuba. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
23d. Havana, Cuba. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
24th. Havana, Cuba. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
25th. Manila, P.I. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. 90th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
27th. Manila, P.I. 91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
29th. San Diego Bks., Cal. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
30th. Manila, P.I. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
31st. Manila, P.I. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
32d. Ft. Liscomb, Alaska. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
33d. Ft. Canby, Wash. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
36th. Manila, P.I. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
38th. To sail from San Francisco Feb. 1 for Manila. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 108th. To sail from San Francisco Feb. 1 for Manila.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 113th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 115th. San Diego, Cal.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 117th. Ft. Getty, S.C.
54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
56th. San Juan, P.R. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 122d. Key West, Fla.
59th. San Juan, P.R. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
60th. Presidio, Cal. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.;

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5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.
10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.
13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, Angel Island, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.
14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Fort Brady, Mich. The regiment is ordered to assemble at San Francisco to sail March 1 for Manila.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L, Fort Lawton, Wash.; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.
18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Ordered to leave there April 20 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; E, Mayaguez, P.R.; D, Ponce, P.R.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands, 1st, Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

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ARMY EXPERIENCES.

Major J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., is the author of many excellent stories of Army life, among them the following pathetic account of experiences in the Philippines:

The paymaster's boat had taken a large mail to Escalante last July. The coming of the mail or the paymaster, singly, means a day of great rejoicing to the troops. The coming of both on the same boat is an excuse for a regular fiesta.

The troops had been paid. While sitting on the deck of the little steamer I saw a man who had been on outpost duty get his money and a handful of letters. He sat down by the roadside, in the shade of a mango tree, wadded the money, stuffed it into his pocket and began to open the letters. In the pile was one with a black border. His hand trembled as he opened it. After he had read a page it dropped to the ground and the man's face fell into his hands. Rising he picked up the tell-tale letter and started for a nearby storehouse. When half way there the load became too great; the poor boy's grief found expression. I heard him say, "Let me cry, boys, let me cry," and pointing to the letter, said, "It tells me of my mother's death. Let me cry." And he did cry, like a broken-hearted boy.

Of all the lands and places I have visited, the Philippines is the land of all lands for pathetic stories.

A young man came to America from a foreign country and enlisted in the United States Army. Within ten years he was a lieutenant. Three years ago he became a captain. A year ago he went to the Philippines and was stationed on the Island of Leyte. General Smith issued an order directing that the wives and daughters of officers be sent away from Samar and Leyte.

The captain married a daughter of an Artillery captain; a lady born in the Army. These two people were greatly attached to one another. They had a charming home in the little Philippine city, and were the center of a choice circle of friends. It nearly broke the wife's heart to be sent away from her hero husband. One forenoon a boat brought a letter from the captain. He was in excellent health and spirits. That afternoon a cablegram was placed in her hands. A few words told her a dreadful story: "Captain Gurovitz died suddenly, an hour ago, from apoplexy."

Her friends rallied about her, officers and ladies, from the department commander to the newest lieutenant and his bride. Each one tried to do and say something to lift from the heart of the mourner the great load it was carrying. While surrounded by friends she said: "I can never forget your kindness, but you can never push back the great black cloud that presses me to the earth." There were no

dry eyes in that room for a time. Her father, brother and mother were dead. She was alone in the world and 10,000 miles from home.

Ten days later I was in the little town where the captain had so suddenly passed away. His widow had reached there the night before. His company was to be paid. Every soldier, as he marched to the pay table, looked the sincere mourner he was. As the old sergeants came up and looked at the fresh young face of the second lieutenant who was holding the position that their beloved captain had so long held, they glanced at him, brushed away a tear, and went away looking at the floor—looking so hard at the floor.

I was at the colonel's quarters where the widow was stopping soon after the payment. Three or four soldiers called on the same mission. Each one held in his hand the full pay of two months he had just received. They came to beg the widow to accept the money. Wouldn't she take it just to please them? Dear, brave boys, with truly human hearts.

Early the next morning the boat was to leave for Cebu. The widow was to take passage. When she reached the sea shore she heard the first sergeant give a command. Looking up she saw the whole company in line. As she turned towards the manly, brave men, every hat was lifted, every head bowed; there were dozens of heroes who wept as children weep over a great grief; wept as mothers weep over the graves of their children. What a sorrowful sight it was. The lady walked down the long line of browned, soldierly fellows whose hearts were bowed down. Silence was indeed golden then. Not a word was said. The right hand of each soldier was warmly grasped and through tearful eyes grateful thanks were uttered. The incident was eloquence itself. It was a parting as well as a speech.

Soldiers and all others who knew General Lawton still grieve when they recall his leaving his Manila home, kissing wife and children and promising to return, soon, that December morning in 1899. What a return it was. But a grateful nation noted the pathos and felt a sorrow not often experienced, at that home-coming. As a result gallant General Lawton's dear ones will never know want. The great general's death was pathetic. That sad return was pathetic. President McKinley's regret at not having given him earlier promotion was pathetic. Do you remember that a goodly number of old colonels were made brigadiers soon after Lawton's death?

OFFICERS AS STOKERS.

When the Prince of Wales went on his tour around the world, one of the officers who accompanied him was Lord Cole, an officer in the Hussars. As the result of a humorous bet, says an English newspaper,

his lordship undertook to act as stoker throughout the journey from Adelaide to Gibraltar, and Lieutenant McClean of the Army Service Corps kept him company.

During the whole voyage between the two places named they took their regular watches just like the other stokers—plucking sticking to their self-imposed task even through the baking heat of the Red Sea.

In the small hours of the first morning after leaving Adelaide the two amateur stokers were just coming off duty, and were going to their cabins, when the sentry guarding the officers' quarters refused to allow them to pass. His refusal was hardly to be wondered at, for they were stripped to their waists, black from head to foot, and would have been scarcely recognizable even in broad daylight.

"It's all right, sentry," laughed Lord Cole; "we're officers, stoking for a bet."

The sentry evidently saw the humor of the situation, for he replied:

"Pass two officers wid dirrety faces. All's well."—Youth's Companion.

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The total force of the Chinese navy at present available, according to the report of the newly appointed commodore of the northern squadron of China, consists of 13 cruisers of 32,500 tons in total, 13 gunboats of 10,350 tons in total, 2 dispatch boats of 2,520 tons in total, 3 torpedo destroyers of 1,500 tons in total, and 10 transports of 11,000 in total; a naval force of 41 vessels with the total tonnage of 57,850.

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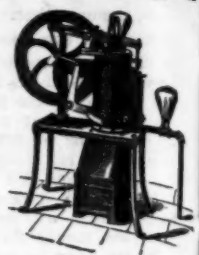


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